

# Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### THE FIRST HOUSEHOLDERS' PARLIAMENT.

THE long reign of suspense is over. The country has pronounced judgment on the question specially put before it, and has revealed its mind as to the man by whom its will shall be carried into effect. A majority of upwards of a hundred members has been returned to the new House of Commons, pledged to the policy of disestablishment and disendowment in Ireland, and to a loyal support of Mr. Gladstone in his attempt to embody it in law. Touching that policy, the right hon. gentleman's responsibility will, before the close of the present year, have become complete. Power more than sufficient for the achievement of his enterprise will have been placed at his disposal. Within the outline of the plan he has announced, he will be able to do as he pleases. It will be his own fault—one, however, into which we have not the least fear that he will fall—if he does not surround himself with a staff of Cabinet Ministers fully agreed with himself on this question at least. He will step into a position of political supremacy, we may almost say of dictatorship, at the summons of the nation. He will have no need to lower his standard at the bidding of oligarchical chiefs. He will be under no obligation to accept proffered compromises. Himself will be master of the work he will have in hand.

To what does Mr. Gladstone stand committed? What are the main features of the enterprise which he has submitted to a national verdict, and which the country has emphatically approved? With a view to do justice to the Irish people, and, by doing them justice, to overcome their mistrust of the Imperial Government, to restore their self-respect, and to unite them by a living bond of attachment to the realm of Victoria, Mr. Gladstone has proposed to relieve them of every State arrangement which violates the most perfect ecclesiastical equality, and, forasmuch as public opinion forbids any attempt to do this by means of indiscriminate endowments, he has offered to do it by means of impartial disendowment. In defining this policy he has clearly laid down the following positions:—1. That everything in the nature of a stipendiary connection between the Imperial Government and any of the religious communities in Ireland shall forthwith cease. 2. That all legal ascendancy of one ecclesiastical body over others shall be put an end to. 3. That, in carrying out this

arrangement, all personal and vested interests shall be preserved intact, or liberally compensated. 4. That each Church shall be free to manage its own affairs, and to develop and organise its own spiritual life according to its own choice, without State interference; or, to sum up the whole in one sentence, that every legal tie which links Church and State in Ireland shall be dissolved. This is the project which Mr. Gladstone put before the country. This is the project which the country has definitively sanctioned; and to carry out this project Mr. Gladstone has been entrusted with all but dictatorial power.

We should be very glad to think that the House of Commons lately returned by the reformed constituencies to give effect to Mr. Gladstone's proposals, were likely to appreciate the full force and extensive bearings of the principle upon which they will presently base their decision in regard to Ireland. We wish we could persuade ourselves that the majority which will doubtless sustain Mr. Gladstone in his statesmanlike and courageous enterprise will do so on the grounds that religious ascendancy, so far as it depends on law, is intrinsically and always unjust—that truth always and necessarily suffers from being placed in a privileged position—and that equality would be quite as good a prescription for Great Britain as for Ireland. We cannot, however, "lay the flattering unction to our soul." The constituencies, for the most part, and still more their chosen representatives, have, so far as they could, carefully severed their acts from the consequences which would be logically carried with them. We do not complain of this—we do but take note of it. We do not feel ourselves warranted in deducing from the fact that because an overwhelming majority of the first Householders' Parliament is pledged to do justice to Ireland by giving her religious equality, it will be any more disposed on that account to apply the same principle in Great Britain. It is not at all improbable, indeed, that, for awhile, the opposite disposition may be manifested. It has to be borne in mind that the greater number of the members returned at the late elections are recent converts to a policy, not to a principle—that they owe their election, not to their superiority over the prejudices of average society, but to the extent to which they have professedly shared them—that, with some exceptions, they are not specially qualified by their political information, or by the breadth of their political sympathies—and that doing justice to one country will be as likely as not to be accepted as a sufficient reason for withholding it, for the present at least, from another. Englishmen are above all things "practical"—that is, they uniformly refuse to do anything beyond what *must* be done. We should not wonder, therefore, if the Liberation Society, whose policy Parliament is about to enact in respect of Ireland, were destined to be spoken of with more than usual contempt, or if every advance towards religious equality in England, modest though it may be, were to be repulsed as excessively unreasonable.

We hope our friends will be prepared for this result, and will not allow their natural resentment to throw the smallest obstacle in the way of the pending experiment. It is far from impossible that they will be disowned and snubbed

where they least expected it. Let them possess their souls in patience. Until the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church is fairly completed, their policy should be one of reticent expectation. What is about to be done, and, seemingly, with a high hand, in Ireland, is their work—that is, it will be a realisation on a large scale of their principles. They need not trouble themselves about the present fact that what is considered justice westward, is not considered justice eastward. Let them see to it that it is done. Let them abstain from any thing that would endanger the doing of it. The present House of Commons is fully up to the mark of giving religious equality to one portion of the United Kingdom. Our immediate duty is to assist it in arriving at that result. The rift is open; the water has streamed into it; a frost is at hand. What more do we desire? Surely, we may leave the rest to the inevitable operation of natural elements and agencies. Justice is not a dead substance, but a living germ. It has an irresistible expansive force. Give it time, and it will shatter all obstructions to its growth. A House of Commons that commits itself to justice—to the justice of religious equality—though only in given circumstances, commits itself in theory, in logic, and in certain, even if deferred, result, to all its far-off consequences. It may not mean them—it may vehemently protest against them—but by its own act, it will be powerless to prevent them.

That the House of Commons will do what it is pledged to do we have not the least doubt. That it may angrily refuse to do more we think very probable. We are uncertain, at this moment, whether there is a pledged majority to the opening of the Universities. Our impression is that University reform in its broadest sense is one of the questions which the present Parliament will settle. There are others, tending to religious equality in England, which it may decline to help forward. Well, we can wait. Of one thing we are confidently assured—that prolonged Parliamentary discussions will do no harm to the cause we have at heart. That cause, in our judgment, cannot be geographically circumscribed. Thought does not conform to the intentions of statesmen. Parliaments, even at best, are but the representatives of public sentiment, and the first Householders' Parliament, willing or unwilling, will do much to determine the character and purposes of its successor. The present House of Commons will be a Liberation Society in spite of itself.

### THE GENERAL ELECTION AND FREE CHURCHISM.

ONE of the most remarkable, yet natural, results of the present election has been overlooked by all those whose business it has been to compute sectional figures without regard either to the precise meaning of those figures or to the elements of which they are composed. We find, for instance, in pretty nearly all the journals, a crude calculation of results as regards England and Wales and Scotland and Ireland, but it does not seem to have entered into the heads of the persons who have jotted down these results that there has been a cause for them, and a very distinct cause for each result that is specified. Yesterday there were 656 out of 658 members elected, of whom 384 were Liberals



and 272 Conservatives. The Liberal majority thus stands at 112, or, as a net gain, twenty-three seats. But from whom have these twenty-three seats been procured? It is remarkable that this question should not have been asked, although the answer to it is to be found in the official journal of the Liberal Society. In an article in the *Liberator* of the present month, entitled "Results of the General Election, Personal and Local," an endeavour is made to classify the elections in somewhat geographical order. When the article in question was written, it was obviously impossible to give total results, but the lesson which the writer seeks to inculcate is truer now than it was a few days ago.

The fact is, that Mr. Gladstone's increased majority has been procured from the non-Episcopalian communities. Nearly if not quite the whole of it is the result of the elections in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The gain on the whole elections, as we have remarked, is twenty-three seats. Has any part of that gain been derived from England? and if so how much?

We find, in answer to this question, that in Wales there has been a gain of no less than seven seats, viz.:-

Carmarthenshire	Merionethshire
Carnarvonshire	Merthyr Tydvil
Denbigh	Monmouth.
Haverfordwest	

By this movement Wales has asserted its position as a characteristically Liberal and Nonconformist community, and more than two-thirds instead of one half of its representatives will in future be the representatives of the actual opinion of the Welsh people. Out of thirty-three members most certainly twenty-three are pledged in favour of religious equality.

A similar movement has been going on in Scotland. In the last Parliament the number of Scotch members was fifty-three, of whom forty-two were Liberals and only eleven Conservatives. Seven new members were added to this number by the last Reform Act, and now Scotland returns not fewer than fifty Liberals and only seven Conservatives. This is a gain of eight Liberal seats, or, estimating the old Constituencies, some twelve votes on a division. This gain, it is to be remembered, has been upon the old seats as well as the new. The old seats that have been won are:-

Ayrshire	Edinburghshire
Dumfriesshire	Perthshire
The old seats that have been lost are:-	
Buteshire	Wigtonshire
In the new seats the Liberals have gained:-	
Aberdeenshire (W.)	Dundee
Ayrshire (S.)	Hawick
Glasgow	Lanarkshire.

There have been only two Conservative gains, Buteshire and Wigtonshire, in the old seats, and no Conservative gain in the new seats in Scotland, and therefore the net Liberal gain is eight seats on a division.

In Ireland the gains are equally remarkable. We note the following:-

Belfast	Newry
Carrickfergus	New Ross
Galway	Queen's County
King's County	Wexford County
Londonderry	Youghal.

Here are ten gains, against which are only Monaghan and Sligo, leaving a majority of eight. The result, therefore, as regards Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, will stand as follows:-

Increased Majority.		
Wales ...	...	7 Members
Scotland ...	...	8 "
Ireland ...	...	8 "
Total ...	...	23

That is to say, Nonconformist Wales, Presbyterian Scotland, and Roman Catholic Ireland, have returned the whole of the increased Liberal majority. The representation of England stands exactly as it was. In the article in the *Liberator* of this month upon this subject, in which the figures are not, but the lesson to be derived from the general result is, given, the writer says:-"The cause that greater success has not attended their efforts must be assigned to the more or less predominant influence of the Church Establishment in England, and the success, in some instances, of the 'No Popery' cry—deservedly wretched, on the whole, as has been its failure. It is not surprising that the Conservative element should be strong in England; it is bound up with the traditions of the Established Church, whose landed aristocracy and clergy exercise, in some districts, an almost unlimited control over the political action of the people. Fanaticism has accomplished the rest; but there is this reflection, that a fanatical cry is always short-lived,

and can only be renewed with decreased effectiveness."

This is, no doubt, a correct representation, but we hope that the sources of gain to the Liberal party will be brought under the especial notice of those whom it most concerns. The gain is owing exclusively to the Free Church element in the constituencies.

### THE CLERGY AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The provincial papers teem with proofs of the active intervention of the clergy in the county elections of last week. We give a few illustrative specimens, which is all we are able to do at present. Taking East Sussex to begin with, we find in the *Sussex Advertiser* an article headed "Conservative Bigotry and Conservative Clergy," which tells what, we doubt not, is a very common tale. Our contemporary, after quoting the illustrated placard headed "Church Mechanics, or the Use of the Wedge," with which, probably, the majority of our readers who possess votes are familiar—for it has been circulated by thousands—states that the placard was sent throughout the length and breadth of East Sussex by the supporters of Messrs. Gregory and Scott, the Tory candidates, with the following appended as a slip:-

PROTESTANTISM FOR EVER!—Down with the Roman Catholics. Brother electors, if you wish to keep off the Roman Catholics, you must vote for Gregory and Scott. Do you know that Dodson says\* he will not vote to inspect convents. Gregory and Scott say they will do so. If, then, we are true Protestants, and wish to preserve our good old religion, let us all vote for Gregory and Scott, and have none of the Roman Catholics. But if you want the Catholic priests sneaking about your houses, and corrupting your wives, daughters, and sisters, you will most surely have them, if you vote for Dodson and Cavendish.

The issue of this vile document provokes the following excellent remarks relative to the action of the clergy from the paper referred to:-

The clergy claim, as a matter of right, that the education of the people should be committed to, or at least largely controlled, by them. What have the clergy in East Sussex been about that the extension of the suffrage finds a large mass of the newly enfranchised electors in such a state of grossly blind and deplorable ignorance as to be capable of being worked upon by so monstrous an appeal to their worst passions as is contained in the above infamous placard? How miserably must have the clergy of East Sussex fulfilled their mission as "teachers," that such a state of things can be possible! We say advisedly that in every parish in which this and similar monstrous appeals to the ignorance, the prejudices, and the malevolent passions of their flocks have been practised and permitted, there is no "pastor" who ought not to reddens with absolute shame at the mere sight of an alphabet or a spelling-book—not to say the Bible—for the next six months to come! Where is the evidence of the teaching of the clergy? What is its character? What is the "No Popery" cry which the clergy themselves have of late been reiterating in the pulpit, the cottage, and at the hustings, but an insult to the intelligence, as well as to the common Christianity, of the country? Does common-sense, the commonest Christianity—does religion inculcate in these reverend teachers the spirit that could induce them to flout in the faces of their brother religionists, "Down with the Roman Catholics"? Do the words of the Great Christian Teacher—"Do unto others as ye would be done unto," find true expression in the language or the acts of those of the clergy who have degraded their churches, their sacred calling, and themselves by converting their pulpits into political platforms for a direct political purpose? Where is the Christianity, where the Christian charity, where the love of truth, in those who have descended to the most outrageous misrepresentations to which bigotry and intolerance could give birth, or ignorance and the most malevolent passions accept, with the avowed object of endeavouring to prevent the removal of a standing injustice to Ireland?

The clergy have chosen a most inappropriate, and for themselves a most unfortunate moment for the exercise of their political zeal and for their undisguised attempts to work upon the ignorance and passions and inflame the religious animosity of the classes of whom they lay claim to be the especial instructors. All institutions are just now more or less upon their trial. A time has arrived when the people refuse to accept assertion for fact, or to take for granted that which can be sifted by proof. Like all other "trees," the Church will be judged by its fruit, and the recent elections have shown throughout the length and breadth of the land what has been the character of the education which the Church has up to this time succeeded in giving to the people. Is the experience at all satisfactory? Has not the Church lamentably failed in this respect? And what is to be thought when one sees—as has, with some few noble exceptions, been lately almost universally seen—the blind leading the blind—in other words, the teachers themselves working upon and turning to political account the very ignorance they have by their own supineness permitted to grow up around them? No feature during the late election has been more conspicuous than the part taken by the clergy in reference to and in consequence of the Irish Church question. Nor can anything be conceived more injurious to the Church of and in England than such a course is calculated to prove. They have been "sowing the wind," recklessly and fatuously, and in their frantic efforts to prostitute spiritual influence to political purposes, the clergy have, as a body, taken a course adapted to produce that most unwelcome of all harvests, "reaping the whirlwind." So far as regards the Irish Church question, retribution will

\* This is utterly denied by Mr. Dodson.

rapidly be brought to bear, since but scant time must elapse before the gross delusions lately practised upon the ignorance of the people will be thoroughly exposed, and those who have made themselves the instruments of deception justly held up to scorn and rebuke. It will then be found how severe a blow has been dealt to the Church by the hands of its own ministers, whose influence for good will be shaken at the very moment of all others when its undiminished power may be most needed. For whatever amount of antagonism may be displayed in future against the Established Church, the Conservative party in general and the Conservative clergy in particular will mainly have to thank themselves. Another such campaign as that now ended—another contest fought on similar grounds and in the same insane spirit, and with similar weapons, by the clergy—would go far to fulfil their late prophecy as to the disestablishment of the Irish Church being rapidly followed by a like measure voted out to the Church of England. The vitality of the Church must indeed be great if it can long withstand the suicidal conduct of its own professed supporters.

We now turn to Cambridgeshire. "A Liberal Agent," writing to the *Independent Press*, expresses his surprise that the Liberals lost only by 700 votes. He says:-

Now, what does this difference represent? Just this, half that number of Liberals (350), placed under undue influence and seduced from their allegiance at a crisis when nearly all the squirearchy, causelessly fearing for their broad acres, and nearly all the clergy, also causelessly fearing for their own Church (not the Irish), have been at work for the Tory party; and when we take into consideration the other fact that there are 165 parishes in the county, with at least one parson and one squire in each, the seduction of about two Liberals on an average in each parish, suffices to account for our defeat.

Our contemporary, remarking upon this clerical intervention, says that the majority of the clergy are never on the side of the people, yet they wonder that the working man shuns their churches. "We deplore the conduct of the parsons in this great contest, because we believe that by their taking up arms in support of the Irish Establishment they have struck a blow at their own Church, which would be fatal if wiser people than they did not stand up in its defence."

As to what took place in Lancashire, the *Preston Guardian* furnishes a few illustrations. Our contemporary says:-

From their pulpits, in the houses and cottages of their congregations, in the field and in the lane, morning, noon, and night, have the ministers of the Established Church worked for the Tory party and its candidates. The country has been traversed incessantly by thousands of these "unpaid canvassers," dining into the ears of men, women, and children the "religious" obligation of voting for the Conservatives and the terrible consequences of refusing to do so. For us, the Dissenting clergy have no doubt worked and voted. But how have they done so? With a most honourable sensitiveness of conscience; a tenderness of other men's rights; a fear of trespass upon the moral sense of their neighbours which speak trumpet-tongued for their Christian dignity and virtue. In an electioneering sense, ours has been the present loss, which such conduct must entail. But it is a loss we can thankfully accept—it will be our ultimate and triumphant gain.

And again:-

The pulpit has been turned into an electioneering rostrum; the Sunday-school into a canvassing-room; and the higher-placed members of the ministry have supplemented such creditable Sabbath and school work by daily visitation of every man upon the register within their reach. We have authenticated instances, indeed, in which, not satisfied with the effect of personal influence upon a voter, they have impudently asked him the name of his landlord, and, having learned it, these ministers of the Gospel have gone straightway to that landlord to urge him to coöperate his tenant. The sublime morality of such conduct transcends description. And it is practised in order that Tory squires and manufacturers—Heskeths, Hermons, Holts, and Starkies, and men of their class, possessing, as we are told, the prime essentials of Christian character—may go to the House of Commons to support a policy linked in the past with cruel penal laws, Test and Corporation Acts, Church-rate imposition and persecution, and associated at this moment with the maintenance of the foulest wrong that was ever done to a sister nation.

Our contemporary quotes from a sermon delivered by Canon Parr, the vicar of Preston, on the Sunday before the election in that town:-

Canon Parr puts into the minds of his voting hearers the following simple but most serious questions: "What would my God and Lord have me to do? What is His will? What is most pleasing to Him?" And the preacher has practically helped them to an answer by giving his own vote to Sir T. G. F. Hesketh, Bart., because this being "most pleasing to God," is also "most conducive to the well-being of the civil power, and of the people who are governed by it." Of course, Canon Parr sees in the command to give Caesar his due an obligation laid upon the Preston voters "to remember what they owe to the sovereign and constitution under whose government the hand of a gracious Providence has placed them." Of course he sees sin in an endeavour to overthrow "a Christian and paternal system of government such as ours," and, of course, he means the present Tory Government, under Mr. Disraeli's pious lead. Of course he calls it sinful to "join in sending to Parliament men who would impair the authority and undermine the very foundations of the throne, who would repudiate the religion of the nation, and make the nation disown the Lord your God." Spoken on the eve of the Preston election, the *Christian* Canon Parr means that Lord E. Howard and Mr. J. F. Leese are such men. Notwithstanding all these emphatic passages, the preacher seems to have had a suspicion that some of his listeners might yet vote for the Atheists and Catholics he had been denouncing, so he waxes warm as he perorates, and throws in a roll of thunder and a spice of terrorism. "If among those who hear me this morning there should be any who are disposed lightly to regard these solemn truths, and to dare a wilful disobedience to the unquestionable will of God, I beseech them to re-



consider and weigh more thoughtfully their responsibility to the Most High, who will surely bring them into judgment for what they shall do in this matter." We may be poor ignorant heathens in Canon Parr's eye, for aught we know, but we venture the opinion that anything more nearly approaching impiety in the pulpit we have never read. But what shall be said of Canon Parr's morality tested by the abolition which follows? He tells his hearers who may have pledged for Howard and Leese that they are at liberty to break their pledges. Here are his words as reported in the Preston Tory print: "Let them not feel themselves entangled by any pledge given when these truths were not in their view. No promise is binding the fulfilment of which is a disobedience or a dishonour to God." Pious Canon Parr thus makes his view of truth God's view, and difference with him and his Church sin. Beautiful morality, which would release a man of a promise given when Canon Parr's views of truth and duty were not in view!

A correspondent of the same paper describes what he saw at the village of Leyland, in North Lancashire, on the polling day—

One of the first sights which had my attention was that of the clergy of the party dressed up in ribbons of orange and blue (the colours of their party), and displaying a great amount of activity and zeal in political matters; which, if manifested in their conduct when attending to the cure of souls, would place them, where I am afraid they are not, among the most devoted and energetic of our parsons.

The next sight which I observed was that of a procession of tenants and dependants, taken to the poll booth by their lord and master, like "dumb driven cattle." They also were well set off, as far as orange and blue colours are concerned. I subsequently ascertained that they assembled by order at a certain "public" in Farington, and then marched to the hall of a well-known landlord and manufacturer, who accompanied them to the poll, riding in his carriage, and, of course, watching the vote of each. I afterwards moved to a lane on the other side of the booth, and saw another procession of a kind similar to the other, headed by a newly-made county magistrate on horseback.

Writing to the *Salford News*, "An Old Elector" throws some light on how the Church of England clergy have used their exclusive powers during the recent elections in England. If the Catholic clergy of Ireland even approached such scandalous conduct as is here set forth, how the Tory press would unite in denouncing them! The "Elector" states:—

Many disgraceful proceedings have been witnessed in Salford elections; but I believe that neither here nor elsewhere has anything so utterly scandalous been seen as on Tuesday last. Blackguards were marched about the town on Monday evening and throughout the polling on Tuesday, shouting, singing, and intimidating respectable voters at many of the polling-booths. The conduct of these persons was only exceeded in atrocity by the clergy and supporters of the Tory candidates in the polling-booths. The Rev. Mr. Chalmers, who preached a violent political sermon on Sunday, and called for the singing of "God Save the Queen," in place of a hymn at the close, was conspicuous by his efforts to intimidate Liberal voters, and to influence in every way voters in favour of the Tory candidates. In the Oldfield-road district the polling-booths were in the Egerton Schools, off Regent-road, which are connected with St. Bartholomew's Church, of which the "Rev." James Moore is minister. The minister has been canvassing Sunday and week-day for months past. On Tuesday he, along with his curate, the "Rev." Mr. Lawson, stationed themselves in the polling-booth before eight o'clock, with several members of their congregation, and systematically waylaid the voters as they came in, saying to those who had green cards, intending to vote for Cheetham and Rawson, "Oh, you have got the wrong card," in some cases snatching the green cards out of their hands, and substituting the blue one. One elector, one of the most respectable shopkeepers in the neighbourhood, objected to their proceedings, when the "Rev." Mr. Moore set upon him violently, and charged him with "having already personated three votes"; for which statement he had not an atom of justification: it was absolutely and gratuitously false. The acting Liberal chairman of the district was sent for to check these proceedings, and when remonstrated with by him, the "Rev." Mr. Moore exclaimed at the top of his voice (so as to be heard throughout the whole polling place), "You are a rascal, you are a liar," repeating it over and over again. His conduct was so ruffianly that many persons, members of his congregation, have declared they will never enter his church again. His curate, Mr. Lawson, was almost as ungentlemanly and disorderly. He followed Messrs. Cheetham and Rawson, who visited the polling-booth, hissing and exclaiming at their heels. He was removed from the booth four several times by the police. The Rev. Mr. Stowell and his friends inaugurated a reign of terror in Hope-street and the neighbourhood, so that voters were in danger of limb, if not of life. I think the public of Salford, of Lancashire, and of England, ought to be made acquainted with these facts, in order to explain the reason why Salford for the present is disgraced by two Tory representatives.

Speaking of the Tory success in East Essex, "Rusticus" thus writes to the *Essex Telegraph*—

Misrepresentation and the "No Popery" cry have been combined, and the parsons have been the chief offenders in this respect. They have worked upon the ignorance and superstition of their parishioners, and have spread the calumnies against Mr. Gladstone that they well know have so often been contradicted. They have described him as a Papist at heart, and have declared that his proposed measure for the abolition of the Irish Establishment is calculated to encourage Roman Catholicism, although every sensible man must know that Mr. Disraeli's scheme of "levelling up" by endowment of the Papists is a direct encouragement to the spread of Romanism, which Mr. Gladstone's scheme certainly is not. Conscientious men, many of our clerical opponents undoubtedly are; but conscientious bigotry is one of the most mischievous elements of evil of all kinds. At the best, the *modus operandi* of many of these "gentlemen in black" can only be justified by the acceptance of the false and jesuitical theory that "it is lawful to do evil that good may come." The moral to be drawn from the experiences of this, as of

most other elections throughout the country, is that nothing but the ballot will secure the true representation of the people of England. It is especially needed for the counties, and without it, the recent extension of the franchise to the 121 occupiers will be, as it has been in this election, a curse instead of a blessing. Mechanics in boroughs have far less need of it than small tradesmen in the counties. In this district a large number of the new electors have not dared to vote, and many of those who have voted, have been coerced to political prostitution. I am quite convinced that, if we had had the ballot for this election, Sir Thomas Western and Sir Thomas Abdy would now be our representatives. In spite of their large majorities, Messrs. Round and Brice are the representatives of only a minority of the electors of East Essex.

The *Shrewsbury Free Press* has the following remarks on the Liberal defeat in South Shropshire:—"If we are asked to account for the result, we say at once that it was brought about mainly by the clergy, who have been indefatigable in their subtle operations upon the minds of the residents in the rural districts. They have been not so much vilifying Mr. More, as misrepresenting the character and aim of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church policy. In one parish a clergyman, finding that numbers of his parishioners had promised to vote for More, went about telling them that they were going to vote for the Pope, for the Queen to be beheaded, and Protestant clergymen to be burnt for their faith. In another parish, another clergyman, who has a large family, adopted the *ad misericordiam* argument, and succeeded in winning the sympathy of kind-hearted but weak-headed Liberals. On the day of election these clerical gentlemen were most active. In Pontesbury district there were between thirty and forty of them bringing voters up to the booth. At Church Stretton our correspondent observed no less than sixteen, most of whom met every train as it entered the station, spied out the doubtful and pliable, armed them up to the committee-rooms, and in some instances got the tickets of Mr. More changed for those of General Herbert and Col. Corbett. Such was the nature of the mean acts which were practised, and which, backed up by the 'influence' of landlords, placed Colonel Corbett where, if the electors had been free, Mr. More would now have been."

(From the *Liberator*.)

From all parts of the country we have information that the ministers of the Church of England have been among the most zealous electioneering agents of the Conservative party, and that, by the use of their pulpits, they have worked for that party on Sundays as well as week-days.

It is in Lancashire, probably, that the weight of this influence has been most felt, and, as surprise has been expressed at the turn which electoral affairs have taken in that county, we give an extract from a report of one who has had the means of knowing what has been going on in the district during the last few months:—

These elections are no doubt in great part due to the efforts of Murphy, the anti-Popery lecturer; the towns in which he has been most active having in almost every case gone against the Liberal party. But to the efforts of Murphy must be added the great exertions of the clergy generally, who have worked in the most open and undisguised manner on behalf of the Conservative candidates, canvassing for them during the week, and in many cases delivering exciting addresses from the pulpit on the Sunday. In one of the Salford churches, on the Sunday before the election, the preacher delivered a vehement partisan address, and at the close called upon the congregation to sing the National Anthem. In regard to the clergy it is important to note the use they have made of their Sunday-schools. In Lancashire the Sunday-school system is distinguished by the hold it has upon the elder scholars; in many cases a full half of the school consisting of young men and women, and others still further advanced in life. From the very commencement of the Irish Church agitation, the clergy have zealously worked their schools for their political purposes. Our meetings have been constantly interrupted by lads who have been urged at school to attend, and have not unfrequently been led in person by the clergy; while, of late, the Sunday-school "tea-parties," as they are here called, have been converted into political demonstrations in favour of the Tory candidates. The Liberal canvassers, moreover, have been constantly met by these lads from the Church Sunday-schools in the homes of their parents, and have found that the vote of the father has frequently been gained for the Conservative side through the influence of the school.

These are suggestive facts, and must not be forgotten when the electioneering *furors* have subsided. Taking the results of the election, as a whole, the clergy have been beaten; but they have so far succeeded as that they are likely to be tempted to try and increase their electoral power. Well, that may make the Irish Church struggle last longer than it otherwise might do, but when it is over, it will be found that they have spent their strength. They are now fighting the battle of the Establishment on the worst ground they could possibly have chosen, and when vanquished there—as they unquestionably will be—they will be too demoralised for effectually renewing the conflict. Sooner or later, the tug of war must have come, and that it should have been precipitated, as it has been, by the unwisdom of clerical tactics, is an advantage to the friends of religious equality which will presently become apparent enough.

BRAVE WORDS!—The *Church News* suggests that on the new Archbishop of Canterbury's first overt act of communion with "the infidel Colenso," the duty of all true Churchmen, at whatever cost, will be to treat their Archbishop as also excommunicate.

THE NEW PRIMATE.—"A Peer of the Realm" writes to the *Church News* to assert that the appoint-

ment of Dr. Tait to the See of Canterbury was in no sense Mr. Disraeli's, but that he was commanded to make the offer, "and had no alternative but resignation or obedience."

CARRYING IT ON.—Mr. Secretary Hardy will, on Wednesday next, receive a deputation from the Church and State Defence Society, when the address to the Queen against the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church of Ireland will be presented. [Is the verdict of the country to go for naught?]

DEAN STANLEY ON THE NATIONAL CHURCH.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"In your report of Dean Stanley's sermon, he and his company are represented as having 'cast anchors out of the ship, and wish for the day.' Is it not strange the dean did not carry out the illustration? The narrative closes thus:—'And the rest, some on boards, and some on broken pieces of the ship; and so it came to pass that they escaped all safe to land.'"

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE MAYNOOTH GRANT AND REGIUM DONUM.—The Rev. W. Jubb, Independent minister of Oldbury, near Birmingham, wrote a letter to Mr. Gladstone, in which he said:—"There are voters in this town who are under the impression that you do not intend to take away the Maynooth Grant and the *Regium Donum* at the same time that you disestablish the Irish Church. This has led them to support the Tory candidate, though they are Liberal in principle on other subjects." Mr. Gladstone's reply was as follows:—"Not only my own declarations upon every occasion, but the resolution unanimously passed by the House of Commons, bind me in honour, as I am bound in purpose and conviction, to propose that the *Regium Donum* and Maynooth Grant should be wound up, and should cease with the Church Establishment. Can words go further?—With best compliments, yours, W. M. GLADSTONE.—Liverpool, Nov. 17."

HOW THE ELECTIONS ARE LIKELY TO WORK.—"A Clergyman of the Church of England" writes to the *Daily News*:—"Will you allow me, with the utmost brevity, to state the practical effect of the general election on my mind? Although I have never thought the establishment of the Church of a minority capable of defence, I have hitherto been the steady advocate of the establishment of the Church of the majority. The disgraceful conduct of the clergy (especially of the Lancashire clergy) at the recent elections, has, however, now convinced me that establishment is, under all conditions, an injury to the Church and to Christianity. Where no establishment exists, individual clergymen may take sides in politics according to their individual convictions; but there could be no such marshalled array of intolerance and slander as this general election has exhibited. I may add that I am no 'advanced thinker,' or 'Broad Churchman,' but a firm maintainer of definite and dogmatic creeds, and of the apostolic order of the episcopate."

THE RECORD NEWSPAPER.—A controversy has arisen in the columns of the *Record*, the organ of the Evangelical party in the Church of England, which has resulted in its editor being publicly "named" by Archdeacon Allen in the *Daily News*. The archdeacon tells the public that he is informed that the new editor of the *Record* is the Rev. Samuel Wainwright, until lately vicar of the parish of Holy Trinity, in York, and a St. Bees man. We can supply a few additional particulars. Mr. Wainwright was formerly a day-school teacher in connection with the Wesleyan Education Committee. He was trained at Mr. David Stowe's Institution in Glasgow at the expense of that committee, and about the year 1849 received an appointment as master of the Wesleyan school at Barnard Castle, and subsequently at Kingswood. He then left the Wesleyans, and entered St. Bees College. Shortly after leaving that place he obtained the small living in York, which he continued to hold, we believe, until a few months ago, when he was appointed editor of the *Record*.—*Methodist Recorder*.

THE FREE CHURCH SUSTENTATION FUND.—At a meeting held in Edinburgh on the 18th, the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, in reporting to the ministers and elders of the Free Church then assembled as to the state of the central fund, from which the former draw an equal dividend, stated that, for the half-year ending the 15th inst., the contributions from all sources amounted to 55,896*l.*, being a net increase of 1,046*l.* over those of the corresponding period of last year. He mentioned how that last year they had been able to give a dividend of 150*l.* to every minister throughout the Church, while under the new regulations they had given, through means of a surplus fund, 5*l.* additional to each of about 240 ministers, and an addition of 10*l.* to each of about 220 ministers. It is proper to state that these additional sums are only given in the case of congregations whose members subscribe at a certain average rate to the great central fund in proportion to their numbers, and that the object of this is to provide a check upon their relying too much upon the central fund, from which all share equally.

MR. MURPHY has done his work, and is expectant of his reward. His friends are putting forward, in that "truly Protestant paper" the *Rock*, on which they would seem to build their hopes, the claims of the labourer to his hire. Colonel Brockman, who is the President of "a Protestant Electoral Union, &c."—whatever the " &c." may mean—declares that the success of the Conservatives in Lancashire, and especially in Manchester, is due in no inconsiderable degree to Murphy's influence. We believe it. Mr. Murphy has been quite as great a power as Lord Derby. In fact, when the Constitutionists, *alias* the Conservatives, *alias* the Protectionists, *alias* the Tories, need a new name, and wish for a truthful one, they should christen themselves Murphys.



Mr. Murphy is their real leader; and Mr. Disraeli ought to offer him a seat in the Cabinet. He would be a powerful coadjutor of Mr. Gathorne Hardy and the No-Surrender party in the Cabinet. Lord Stanley and Sir Stafford Northcote, who have swallowed so much that they did not very much relish, would not probably make many difficulties about swallowing a Murphy too, as an alternative of the "hot potato policy" of Roman Catholic endowment which they took up so incautiously and dropped so hastily.—*Daily News*.

**MR. CARTER, M.P., ON HIS RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.**—The anniversary of the Holbeck Domestic Mission took place last week in the Congregational Hall, Park-row, Leeds. The chair was occupied by Mr. Carter, M.P., who said he was glad that his friend Mr. Luccock had asked him to attend that meeting, because it was the first he had had the honour of attending, since this large constituency had elected him as one of its representatives in Parliament. He was glad, because, through that contest, he had been designated an infidel, and principally because he held Unitarian views. He was not going to define the meaning of the word infidel, but he thought he might contend that he was not an infidel because he happened to be a Unitarian. (Hear, hear.) He held as sincerely and as faithfully as anyone, that there was one God and Father, and one Lord Jesus Christ, our Saviour, sent by God to be the saviour of man. (Applause.) If to hold these views be infidelity, then he was an infidel; but he thought no one with such a belief could justly and fairly be called an infidel. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) He did not feel that he was justified when the question was put to him at one of the public meetings—"Are you an infidel?"—in answering that question. He felt he was justified in answering it now, and in that place, because he was amongst men who believed in the same doctrine, and who, generally speaking, followed the same practice. (Hear, hear.)

**THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND DESCRIBED BY A LATE PARVET.**—The Rev. Mr. Pye, son-in-law of the Bishop of Oxford, in his farewell address to his parishioners, says:—

"I firmly believe that what is called the Church of England is not a Church at all; in common language, that it is a sham Church; and as I think it necessary, from what I read in Scripture, to belong to a real Church, I cannot make up my mind to continue any longer in such a system as that which is called the Church of England."

Among the facts which opened Mr. Pye's eyes to the impossibility of the Church of England being "the pillar and ground of truth" appear to be the circumstances that Mr. Voysey, a clergyman, has been allowed to keep preaching against the Bible, saying there is no original sin and no atonement; another clergyman preaches openly that there is no hell; another denies that Christ has now a body; another, after saying "seeing this child is regenerate," openly preaches that it is not; one clergyman says that in the Sacrament the body of Christ is present, another says it is not.

In fact, the law allows every one to teach just what he likes, and so, in plain language, it is all a "toss up" what the people in any place may be expected to believe. But can such a system as this be what St. Paul describes as "the pillar and ground of the truth"? And can it be wondered at that the people are getting, in many places, to believe nothing at all, for they know not what to believe, and so they are compelled to try and make out their religion for themselves? And what is the result? Of course they come to different conclusions, and so in England religion is all in confusion, one jangling of opinion, one ceaseless strife.

Speaking of unity, he says:—

"One hundred and seventy millions of Christians hold to the successor of Peter, and these are all one; so that if these are right the prayer of Christ is answered. Seventy millions of Christians protest against the successor of Peter, and these are all in confusion among themselves; so that if these are right the prayer of Christ is not answered."

**DR. VAUGHAN AND CONVOCATION.**—The Vicar of Doncaster, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, was nominated as proctor to represent the clergy of the archdeaconry of York in the new Convocation, but has been withdrawn by those who put him forward because his views are not those of the clergy generally on the subject of the Irish Church. Dr. Vaughan (in a correspondence which has been published between him and Canon Hey), says he is very happy to be released from his candidature, and desires that on no subsequent occasion he may be proposed. "Nothing," he says, "but a strong and (as I was assured) general wish on the part of the clergy of the archdeaconry overcame my reluctance to be put in nomination on a former occasion. I felt then, and I feel now, that it is not probable that any clergyman who desires to think for himself will long find himself the representative of any opinions but his own." Dr. Vaughan adds:—

"I have taken no public part whatever in reference to the great impending question of the disestablishment or disendowment of the Irish Church. I have neither preached, nor spoken, nor written upon the subject, with the exception of one brief letter, printed without my name, in which I urged the imperative duty of considering some claims which I thought likely to be overlooked in arranging the future position of the Anglican communion in Ireland. My 'views' on the subject have been known to my friends from my youth up. They are unchanged. But I have expressed them of late not more but less strongly than usual, because I could not divest myself of the feeling that it was scarcely generous in a clergyman to take a prominent place in urging forward, at a time of great public excitement, a measure which must involve many painful consequences to a body of fellow-clergymen towards whom he ought to feel nothing but sympathy and reverence. I have full confidence in the justice and wisdom of Parliament, when once it shall have shaped its decision after that

severe and probably protracted deliberation upon which I believe that it is but just entering. And in that confidence I have seen no reason to withhold my individual vote in this election from that party which I have all my life believed best to understand the interests of the country and the cause of social progress."

## Religious and Denominational News.

**OPEN-AIR MISSION.**—On Monday evening, November 30, the monthly conference of the Open-air Mission was held in the Hall, Red Lion-square. The chair was occupied by Mr. Charles Douglas Fox, and the subject for conversation—"The Common Objections of Infidels, and how to answer them," was opened by the Rev. Dr. Hewlett. Among those present were the Revs. Dr. Wrightson, W. Allan, C. J. Whitmore, O. Ough, J. Sinclair, G. W. McCree, General Burrows, Major W. W. Beckwith (New York), and Mr. B. Harris Cowper, most of whom took part in the discussion.

**SUNDERLAND.**—Fawcett-street Chapel, in this town, has been closed for five weeks for extensive repairs. A large and powerful organ has been erected by Messrs. Conacher and Co., of Huddersfield, of which the following is a description: Great organ, 12 stops and 704 pipes; swell, 9 stops and 616 pipes; pedal, 2 stops and 60 pipes, together with 3 couplers and 5 composition pedals. The organ is enclosed in an elegant case, and the bellows are inflated by means of hydraulic apparatus. On Lord's Day, Nov. 22, and on the following evening, the Rev. H. Batchelor, of Glasgow, preached powerful sermons, and on Wednesday, 25th, a "service of song" was held.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.**—On Thursday the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon occupied the pulpit and preached to a large congregation in Regent's-park Chapel, on behalf of the Orphan Working School, Maitland-park, Haverstock-hill. The reverend gentleman in the course of his appeal touched upon the duty of the Christian Church to children, with whom it was, he thought, too exacting in the matter of religious sincerity. That which was deemed sufficient evidence of conversion in an adult of thirty was looked upon with suspicion in a child of thirteen. No more proof, however, should be expected from the one than the other, to give a title to the ordinance of baptism and admission to the communion table. Sabbath and ragged schools, the former of which were left too often completely in the hands of young people, had done much to educate and reclaim our juvenile population; but a great deal more remained to be done, and employment could be found in the courts and back streets of London for at least 10,000 additional canvassers. Four hundred boys and girls who had lost one or both parents were under the kind, wise, and Christian care of the Orphan Working School, being formed for honour in this life, and immortality in the life to come. The charity was perfectly unsectarian, and its inmates came from the east, west, north, and south of the country. Four-fifths of its expenses, which averaged more than 200*l.* per week, had to be met by voluntary contributions, and the institution was greatly in need just now of new and increased annual subscriptions.

**SHEFFIELD.**—The recognition of the Rev. James Smith, M.A., as the pastor of the Wicker Congregational Church, Sheffield, in place of the Rev. H. Tarrant, now of Leeds, who resigned his pastorate some months since, took place on Wednesday, in the Wicker Church. The service was a very lengthy one, lasting upwards of three hours. The introductory address, mainly explanatory of the principles of Congregationalism, was delivered by the Rev. D. Loxton, Mount Zion Chapel. The usual questions to the church and the new pastor were put by the Rev. J. W. Richardson, of the Rotherham Congregational Church. One of the deacons replied on behalf of the church; and the new pastor replied for himself at considerable length. The recognition prayer was offered by the Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., formerly pastor of the church, and now principal of the Nottingham Institute; and the address to the pastor was delivered by the Rev. C. C. Tyte, classical tutor of Rotherham College. The Revs. J. Newsholme, of the Tabernacle; J. Calvert, Attercliffe; J. Breakey St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church; J. Williams, Penistone; and J. Cummins, Sheffield, also took part in the service. In the afternoon, a large number of the members of the church, together with several friends, sat down to a cold collation in one of the schoolrooms. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. Leader. After the usual loyal toasts had been proposed and honoured, several ministers again offered congratulatory remarks. In the evening a very eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A.

**ORANGE-STREET CHAPEL.**—On Tuesday, November 17, a meeting was held in Orange-street Chapel to bid farewell to the Rev. R. E. Forsaith, who had announced his intention of resigning a ten years' pastorate. After tea, about 800 persons assembled, Dr. Halley, of New College (Mr. Forsaith's tutor), presiding. Among those present were the Revs. S. Martin, J. S. Pearsall, J. De Kewer Williams, S. Thodey, J. Allison, J. Marchant, W. M. Thompson, W. M. Mather, R. Daw, A. Mearns, A. Warner, Messrs. Bendall, Smith, and Baldwin, and Judge Payne. After prayer by the Rev. S. Thodey, the Chairman, in an introductory speech, reviewed the history of Orange-street Chapel, touching allusion being made to the death of the Rev. S. Luke, formerly pastor in the above chapel. Mr. Forsaith then explained the reasons that had led him to resign. Mr. Frederick Staggs, representing the deacons and committee, in the name of the church, then placed in the hand of the chairman a cheque of 200*l.*, to be

given to the pastor. He again came forward, and in the name of the young people, gave him a handsome album, containing the carte of each. Dr. Halley addressed him in a most affectionate manner. Mr. Forsaith expressed his grateful acknowledgments for this substantial token of the church's esteem. It was further intimated that on the following week a deputation, headed by James Langstone, Esq., and Robert Bendall, Esq., would wait on him at his residence, and present him with another purse, contributed by a few personal friends in the congregation, as a special token of the esteem in which he was held by them. A characteristic speech was delivered by Judge Payne, who was most enthusiastically cheered throughout. Last Sunday the farewell sermons were preached: in the morning, 1 Thess. ii. 19, 20; evening, Rev. xiii. 21. Notwithstanding the rain, the chapel was very full. At the close a special prayer-meeting was held, to commend Mr. Forsaith to God.

**CHARD.**—On Wednesday, November 25, the new Congregational church in this town was opened for Divine service. The style is late early English, and presents a very bold and beautiful appearance, standing as it does in the principal street of the town. The dedication prayer was offered by the minister, the Rev. R. P. Erlebach, and further devotional exercises were conducted by the Revs. H. M. Gunn, of Warminster, and E. H. Jones, of Bridgewater. The sermon was preached by the Rev. D. Thomas, B.A., of Bristol, from John xvii. 4. In his usual sententious and forcible manner, and with his wonted originality and richness of thought, he explained and commended Christian work. Prayer by the Rev. W. Payne, B.A., Baptist minister, closed the service. Afterwards a large company dined together at the principal hotel, and a still larger number subsequently partook of tea. The new church was densely crowded in the evening, when a public meeting was held, presided over by H. O. Wills, Esq., of Bristol. Able addresses were delivered by the Rev. H. M. Gunn on "The lessons supplied by the past history of free churches," and by the Rev. D. Hewitt, of Exeter, on "The claims which the aspect of the times makes on Free Churches." The Rev. W. Densham, of South Petherton, who has for some years exercised his ministry in this place, spoke with great acceptance; O. Jupe, Esq., E. T. Canning, Esq., and others, expressed their interest in the undertaking, and gave practical proof of the same. Before the day closed 400*l.* was received or promised. The entire cost is 3,000*l.*, of which between 800*l.* and 900*l.* still remains to be liquidated. The day following the Sunday-school children, who had been hearty contributors to the new building, were regaled with cake and tea, followed by a charming series of dissolving views. The school will now have the old place of worship, and will now be entirely appropriated to the use of their school.

**CLIFTON.**—The new Congregational Church in this beautiful suburb of Bristol, which has cost nearly 10,000*l.*, was recently opened for Divine worship. The Rev. Samuel Martin preached in the morning, and the Rev. John Stoughton, of Kensington, in the evening. The collections amounted to 150*l.*, leaving but a few hundred pounds to complete the large expenditure incurred. The *Western Daily News* has the following descriptive remarks relative to this somewhat imposing place of worship:—

The credit of originating the idea of a Congregational church in Clifton belongs, we are assured by the Rev. David Thomas, to the late Rev. Samuel Luke, who, seeing the necessity for it, advocated his proposal very strongly, and enlisted the hearty sympathy and active co-operation of Mr. Henry Wills. Mr. Luke's health, however, failed him about three years ago, and the development of the work passed into other hands. Mr. Christopher Godwin, Mr. William Sommerville, and other gentlemen, aided with their influence and pecuniary help, and the late Richard Ash was so interested in the work that he presented the committee with a cheque, the history of which has now become notorious. About this time the congregation of Bridge-street Chapel, desirous, for many reasons, of migrating westward, united themselves with the originators of the Clifton Down movement, and it progressed most favourably. Funds were not wanting with which to commence operations, and a design, which met with universal approval, was prepared by Charles Hansom and Son. Wednesday witnessed the completion of the first instalment of that design, for at present it cannot be carried out in its entirety. Mr. Roper referred at the luncheon to the designation which the building had received of the "Nonconformist Cathedral"; and, when we look at the noble exterior of the new church, we are struck with the cathedral-like character of the architecture. On entering the porch we are amazed and delighted at the realisation of a piece of architecture which reminds us of the cloisters of Lincoln or Norwich—a veritable groined porch in stone. The doorways and arches are one mass of mouldings, interspersed with shafts of red stone, while the tympanum of each of the three doorways is sculptured with Scriptural subjects. The centre one represents our Lord preaching on the Mount, under which is inscribed an appropriate text. The other subjects are St. John preaching in the desert, and St. Paul preaching at Athens. Under St. John are the words, "Behold the Lamb of God," and under St. Paul, "We preach Christ crucified." The end next the Downs strikes you at once by its lofty and grand proportion, and by the beautiful forms of its truly noble window. On the left is a lofty pinnacle of exquisite proportions and great beauty. Beyond this is an octagonal staircase, finished with a pinnated parapet, and surmounted by a lofty spire-like roof. We regret that the funds at present in hand are insufficient for the full completion of the first portion of the church, as its beauty and completeness are very much marred by the omission of the parapet and pinnacles. The design, we ought to mention, embraces a tower and minister's residence, neither of which is yet begun. It also includes vestries and lecture-room in the rear. The proposed tower will be twenty-two feet square and



180 feet high, and finished by an open turret carried on four flying buttresses springing from massive pinnacles at the four corners of the tower, similar to the famed tower of St. Nicholas at Newcastle-on-Tyne. A wide nave, lighted by six lofty windows on each side, forms the first portion of the church, and gives accommodation for between four and five hundred persons. Beyond this is a fine groined chancel, terminated in an apse of three faces, each having a stained glass window. On the right and left of the chancel are transepts, one of which will contain the organ, now being built, and the other fitted with seats. Looking to the end from which we entered, we have a lofty and noble arch spanning the church and forming a recess, in which is a gallery supported on a rich screen of five arches, the vista being closed by the noble window before mentioned. The roof of the nave is supported by what is termed hammer-beam principals, or trusses filled in with open tracery and panneling. The fittings of the chancel are not yet complete; the seats or stalls for the choir, the terminating screen, and other rich portions of the design have yet to be carried out.

### Correspondence.

#### MR. BRUCE'S DEFEAT AT MERTHYR TYDVIL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Knowing that to the general public outside our borough the defeat of Mr. H. A. Bruce is much misunderstood, as well as universally deplored, I think since Mr. Bruce's name, character, and honour are so public, and since also the great victory of Mr. Henry Richard is peculiarly significant, not only in its relation to this borough, but to all the Principality, to say nothing of England, it is both fair and necessary that some things which in one sense are principally local should be a little more generally known. It is for this reason that I ask for a little space in your columns.

It is with pain that we are compelled to acknowledge that Mr. Bruce has been defeated, and the more we think of it the greater is our pain. Both the defeat itself and the means through which it came to pass must be exceedingly painful to every upright, intelligent mind. Several things have conspired together to bring this defeat about, and a fair estimate of it cannot be got without taking a calm, wide survey of various things in relation to it. In the first place, we have to consider Mr. Bruce himself in his relation to it. And what of this? Do we pity Mr. Bruce? In one sense we may. In another we do not. He neither asks nor needs our pity. Probably he would disdain it—that would be the most natural thing to do. We extend our pity to those who are miserable. Miserable, Mr. Bruce is not, though defeated. In and through all the contest he kept strict honour; and in the defeat he still retains his honour. And possibly his keen sense of honour may have to some extent contributed to give him a bearing which, to say the least of it, was by many misunderstood, and considered to be haughtiness. Hence, what ought to have recommended him the more has, unfortunately, contributed something to his defeat. Instead, however, of pitying Mr. Bruce, we pity ourselves that we have lost him as our honourable representative. But we refuse to believe that he will be lost long to the House of Commons, and we sincerely hope that his rejection by Merthyr and Aberdare will not injure his noble spirit and make him less liberal, but that, like his great leader Mr. Gladstone, after his rejection from the representation of the University of Oxford, he will grow still more liberal. And for the sake of the nearly six thousand who voted for him, we hope he will forgive those who—the greatest number of them by being misled—voted against him.

Then, again, we have to consider Mr. Fothergill, one of the members elect, in his relation to Mr. Bruce's defeat. And what is this relation? Had Mr. Fothergill anything to do with Mr. Bruce's defeat? Certainly he had. It cannot be supposed for a moment that even Mr. Fothergill himself could say otherwise; and Mr. Bruce, on the other hand, knows well that Mr. Fothergill had much, almost everything to do with his defeat. In fact, it had for a long time been acknowledged, as it was evident almost from the beginning, that the contest was pre-eminently between Mr. Bruce and Mr. Fothergill. So clear was it, indeed, that both the Bruce party and the Fothergill party courted the favour and help of the Richard party. So far was this the case, that both Mr. Bruce and Mr. Fothergill declared, respectively, a preference for Mr. Richard as a colleague in favour of one another; and when the day of the poll came both gentlemen recorded their personal votes for Mr. Richard. It is true that at the beginning Mr. Fothergill was saying that he did not wish to endanger Mr. Bruce's seat; and it is true also that Mr. Fothergill endeavoured to persuade Mr. Bruce to form an alliance with him against Mr. Richard. But when those tactics failed, and when it became perfectly clear that Mr. Richard was more than safe, Mr. Fothergill, who had been so solicitous not to endanger Mr. Bruce's seat, instead of withdrawing from the contest, persisted in his candidature, with the evident, if not avowed, determination to defeat, not Mr. Richard—that he knew he could not—but Mr. Bruce. That Mr. Fothergill should say now that if Mr. Bruce had accepted his proposals for an alliance, he would not have allowed him to lose his seat—that, instead of that, he would have retired when it became evident that Mr. Richard was triumphing; that Mr. Fothergill should now say this is an unmistakeable acknowledgment that

he persisted in the course that defeated Mr. Bruce as a piece of revenge, or something like it. It is clear, then, that Mr. Fothergill had so much, whatever more, to do with Mr. Bruce's defeat. Of course, it is quite another question whether and how far Mr. Fothergill is to blame for what he had to do with Mr. Bruce's defeat. We now only wish to be clear as to the fact. As to the merits of the fact, people will be differently persuaded in their own mind.

Then we have again to consider Mr. Richard and the Nonconformists in relation to Mr. Bruce's defeat. Have they anything to do with it? In one sense most assuredly they have. Thousands of Nonconformists went for Mr. Richard and Mr. Fothergill, to the rejection, of course, of Mr. Bruce. But on the other hand thousands of them went for Mr. Richard and Mr. Bruce, to the rejection of Mr. Fothergill. Therefore the Nonconformists, as such, are perfectly free from the stain of rejecting Mr. Bruce; because even those of them who went for Mr. Fothergill were only taking one Churchman for another. And Mr. Bruce himself has from the beginning acknowledged that it was a most natural thing for such a borough as Merthyr and Aberdare to think of having a Nonconformist representative. And if it was a natural thing for us to think of it, it surely was not unnatural for us to set about getting it. And we would have certainly disgraced ourselves if we had failed to succeed. However great and black is the stain upon the borough for rejecting Mr. Bruce, it would have been a much greater and blacker stain upon us, as Nonconformists, to fail to return Mr. Richard. Whatever disgrace attaches to the Nonconformists of this borough for rejecting Mr. Bruce, it attaches to them not in carrying Mr. Richard, but in preferring—and only to those who did prefer—Mr. Fothergill to Mr. Bruce as Mr. Richard's colleague. And in estimating this preference we are, surely, not to forget that Mr. Fothergill is here a much greater local man than Mr. Bruce—greater, I mean, simply as an employer of labour—and this has had no small influence. We have now, of course, nothing to do with the question, how far it ought to have influence, nor indeed have we much to do with the question what kind of influence it was. But influence it has had, and a very great and powerful influence too. Hence the defeat of Mr. Bruce. We have no doubt but that Mr. Bruce's defeat will make him reconsider the ballot question; as probably the defeat of Mr. Gladstone in his native county will make him do the same.

But again, in relation to Mr. Bruce's defeat, we are to consider the character and attitude of both the old and the new constituencies—those who had been accustomed to return Mr. Bruce and those thousands who in this election was voting for the first time. Now, to what is at present the constituency, it must be acknowledged that Mr. Richard and Mr. Fothergill were scarcely more new as candidates than Mr. Bruce. To the present borough all three were as candidates equally new and fresh; or at least very nearly so. That Mr. Bruce had represented the old borough of some 1,300 electors, could scarcely, or at least but very slightly, be considered as constituting for him a claim of gratitude upon the new borough of some 14,000 or 15,000 electors. The part Mr. Bruce had taken in passing the Reform Act of 1867, did certainly entitle him to the gratitude of the new borough, which was not sufficiently and fairly considered. However, it is not to the new borough that the disgrace of rejecting Mr. Bruce belongs, but to the old. There is no doubt but that most, if not all, of the 1868 majority that Mr. Fothergill had over Mr. Bruce are made up of the old electors, and of those of the new influenced by them. The old electors ought to have, but save few exceptions, did not, come out to support Mr. Bruce. If they had taken the lead, as they ought to have done, to guide and canvass the new electors for Mr. Bruce, the working men would have been with them. Instead of that they made everything to poison the minds of the working men against Mr. Bruce, and lead them away after Mr. Fothergill. True, at first it was at Mr. Richard, and the movement to have a Nonconformist representative, that they sneered and pooch-pooched. But as that was found not to serve their purpose, they, instead of rallying around Mr. Bruce, left him, and became dazzled with an *ignis fatuus* of Liberalism. And it is astonishing how many of the ministers of religion have been dazzled by this *ignis fatuus*. And the tradesmen of the borough have been dazzled in the same way, as well as a large portion of the local press, backed by some of the more general Welsh press. Thus Mr. Bruce owes his defeat pre-eminently to the apathy, selfishness, and ingratitude of the old electors, who, when they saw they could not carry both Mr. Bruce and Mr. Fothergill, very meanly left Mr. Bruce and chose Mr. Fothergill—some of them going for Mr. Richard and Mr. Fothergill, but very many of them plumping for Mr. Fothergill, even some of the leading public men of the place. And when thus the leaders left Mr. Bruce, his defeat was all but inevitable. But as true as Mr. Bruce has been defeated, a strong reaction of feeling begins to set in in his favour. We sincerely hope that things may yet take such a turn as to let us have Mr. Bruce a representative not only for some part of Wales, but for this county. We earnestly trust that a word attributed by the reporters to Mr. Vivian when he and Mr. Talbot last week were elected unopposed for the county, rests upon something substantial. "We must

yet," he said, "have Mr. Bruce in for somewhere in this county." Success to the Gladstone Ministry to translate Mr. Talbot to the House of Peers! Then Mr. Bruce can be in as Mr. Vivian's colleague.

#### AN ABERDARE ELECTOR.

#### THE DENBIGHSHIRE ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—An impression prevails, not only in England but even in Denbighshire and other parts of Wales, that the recent contest in this county has been productive of no beneficial results. True, that as far as votes on great party questions are concerned, matters remain just as they were. Still the contest has been of very important gain by the replacing of Colonel Biddulph by Mr. Osborne Morgan.

Colonel Biddulph is more of a Conservative than a Liberal. He was one of the Adullamites. There is very conclusive evidence proving that there was a tacit understanding between the Tory member Sir Watkin and himself to retain possession of the county for themselves. Sir Watkin voted for Colonel Biddulph, and the Colonel's own brother voted for Sir Watkin. He refused up to the last moment to co-operate with Mr. Osborne Morgan. Had the Colonel, when the question of bringing forward a second Liberal candidate was mooted some two months since, cordially consented to act with the Liberal party, we have, now that this seven days' battle is over, every reason to believe that this county, like our neighbouring counties of Merioneth, Carnarvon, and Cardigan, might have been represented in the new Parliament by two Liberals.

However, now, instead of being represented as hitherto by a Tory and a lukewarm Whig, we have in Mr. Osborne Morgan an able, energetic, thorough-going Liberal, who will not only support but can also "help" Mr. Gladstone, and who can and will, on a future occasion, help to overthrow the Tory interest in Denbighshire, and gain the two seats for the Liberal cause.

GOHEBYDD.

Denbighshire, Nov. 28, 1868.

#### CHURCH AND CONGREGATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I feel my position somewhat analogous to that of a general who is called upon to deploy his army in the presence and under the fire of an active adversary. In such a case it would be almost a miracle if no part of his forces fell into disorder. But his failure to preserve a strictly scientific arrangement would be pardoned if after all he effected his main object.

I can hardly pretend to pursue the even tenour of my argument unmoved in the presence of a reply so well worthy of attention as the letter from "J. E. L." which appears in your paper of this week. At the same time I have received the attack at a point of my argument which enables me to meet it without any considerable disarrangement of the plan I had marked out. I must, however, take a hint from an eccentric Scotch divine, who, while rubbing his head between the divisions of a long discourse, would entertain his audience by a conversational digression on the state of things in general, but never failed to gather up at once the thread of his argument and the attention of his congregation by the question, "Aweel, and where are we now?" There is the more reason for my resuming the discussion with this question, because some of us do not seem to have very distinct ideas as to what the answer should be. For instance, your correspondent "J. E. L." seems to think that we on our side in this controversy wish to unspiritualise the Church, to do away with its distinctive characteristic as a society whose uniting bond is communion in a Divine life. It is necessary, therefore, to remind your readers that this is not the issue at all. We want to do nothing of the kind. Both sides, it is believed, agree in this, that the Church ought to be a spiritual body, made one by a common life in Christ. Still further, both sides appear agreed as to the practical impossibility of securing by any imaginable method a visible Church, answering without spot or blemish to such a divine ideal.

All that is said on either side amounts to this—let us come as near to it as we can, always bearing in mind that we must not do evil that good may come. We differ only when we come to the means for accomplishing our common aim. Our opponents say, in effect, Erect a barrier with a wicket-gate, and scrutinise each as he passes, rejecting any who do not satisfy those inside that they have undergone "a great change." We say, on the other hand, throw the barrier down and trust to the selective affinity of spiritual sympathy. Anyone who has done me the justice to notice the prominence which I have given in my former letters to the selective tendency of spiritual sympathy will already have anticipated my answer to some of "J. E. L.'s" remarks. Referring, for instance, to the disorderly proceedings at Corinth (1 Cor. ii.), he asks, "Would your correspondent himself unite in such a communion service?" To which I reply, "I certainly should not; and that because my spiritual sympathies would be repelled, not attracted, thereby. Further, he says that, to be consistent with my theory, I must unite in church fellowship with those 'who, while professing to be 'Christians,' may be ruining the souls of their fellow-members by propagating opinions subversive of revealed truth and the distinctive principles of the Gospel." I confess I don't see it,



I feel no inward drawing towards such people, nor would they be attracted by any symbol of spiritual communion with my habitual fellow-worshippers. It is, in fact, just the want of religious sympathy that keeps us apart, assuredly not the discerning judgment of our venerable pastor and deacons. I know that the fact of their standing on guard is an effectual barrier to the entrance of some of the best people of our congregation. And, on the other hand, I hope I am not uncharitable, but it does seem to me that the type of religious experience which is in most danger of spiritual pride often finds least difficulty in passing the barrier.

This much, perhaps, was needed to bring us back to the real issue, which is not whether the church is or is not to be a spiritual body, but how best to keep it so. "J. R. L." apparently agrees with me that the present system is inefficient—that, in fact, it is more or less a sham. But our proposals for reform point in diametrically opposite directions. He says, Make the present system closer than it is. I say—and not I only, but many voices much better worth hearing—Give up the present system altogether, and rely, as we maintain that the apostles did, solely on the selective affinity of spiritual sympathies.

Now here I get my line of battle into order again. In the last letter I entered upon the supposed Scriptural argument against our proposals. And I submitted five propositions provable by Scripture, which appear to me to turn the tables, and show that the New Testament is not against us, but for us. Amongst these was the assertion that the word church always means the whole congregation habitually assembling in the name of Christ. Of course, if this is so, our fashion of dividing the "church and congregation" is, at any rate on the face of it, unscriptural, and needs to be justified, if that be possible, on other grounds. But "J. R. L." has accepted my challenge on the subject, and produces certain passages in which he says "it is unreasonable or impossible to suppose" that the word church can bear that interpretation. If your readers have taken the pains to examine those passages, I am sure they must be at a loss to find in them the slightest hint of any division from an external congregation of habitual worshippers; and this, not distinction from the unbelieving world, is the question at issue. Yet, out of respect for "J. R. L.'s" evident earnestness, I will refer to them.

(Matt. xviii. 17), "If he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the church." Where is there any trace of an external congregation here? The truth is, the word "congregation" would have been a better and a safer rendering than "church." For it is well known that doctors differ as to whether the reference here is to the synagogue, or, by anticipation, to the Christian Church, which could then hardly be said to exist. But what is certain is, that whether our Lord spoke Greek or Aramaic, he would in either case use a word which could by no possibility suggest anything to the minds of his hearers but the whole congregation of worshippers. There is of course an allusion to the judicial functions of the synagogue; and as the synagogue deputed its authority over such matters to certain officers, so might the assembly of Christians; but in either case there is not the slightest indication of anything approaching to our division between the church and congregation.

Acts xx. 28,—"Take heed to yourselves and to all the flock over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the Church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood." I am again at a loss to know what it is in this passage which can be thought to support the distinction between church and congregation. I will, however, do my best to conjecture. Surely "J. R. L." does not think that "all the flock" means anything different from the "church"? It must be evident to any one that the description given in the latter part of the passage is a kind of epexegetis to the phrase "all the flock, &c.," setting forth its deepest significance. But perhaps he means that the solemn concluding words imply the genuine conversion and regeneration of all members of the "church." And I presume he would argue that it is "unreasonable or impossible" to suppose that there was no external unconverted congregation from which it was distinguished. Now both these positions assume too much. For of the whole world it may be truly said that Christ "hath purchased it with his own blood." And if it be urged that the words are applied with a special emphasis to the church, this emphasis would be fully accounted for if the church were an assembly of men drawn by the love of Christ to meet habitually in His name. For however imperfect their faith, they would be in a special sense the fruit of the travail of His soul. And further, even if the description implied the most mature Christian character, which it assuredly does not, still it would be only fair to regard it as referring to the average state of the church, leaving plenty of room within its limits for weak brethren in no respect superior to the average "outsiders" in our congregations. And finally, if the words even meant that every member of the church at Ephesus had attained to a state of perfection, still they contain no hint whatever of the existence of any such anomaly as an external congregation of habitual worshippers separated from the church. If such an outside congregation had existed, it must have been in some respects the object of special solicitude to the apostle. Can it be conceived that in

such a loving anxious address it should never have been mentioned? Would any modern Independent minister, in sending a message of remembrance to his flock, confine his attention to the "church" and omit all mention of the "congregation"? Yet, if I understand "J. R. L." aright, this is precisely what he supposes the Apostle to have done. But if it is inconceivable that St. Paul should do this, then, clearly, no such division existed.

1 Cor. i. 2; 1 Thess. i.; 2 Thess. i. I class these passages together because of their similarity. I apprehend that in "J. R. L.'s" view the description given of the Church in each case is supposed to imply a distinction, on the ground that it is "unreasonable or impossible to think" that it can bear the interpretation which I maintain is universally applicable, viz., "the whole congregation of habitual attendants on Christian worship." Now, in the first-mentioned passage it will be observed on turning to it that "all who in every place call on the name of our Lord Jesus Christ" are classed together with the church in Corinth as equally members of the Universal Church. Is this the idea of church membership fostered by our system? But passing that by, I would request "J. R. L.'s" attention to Calvin's remarks on this passage, as quoted by Alford. After observing that it might seem strange that this title "Church of God" should be given to a crowd of men, amongst whom so many disorders prevailed, "that Satan rather than God might possess his kingdom there"; he proceeds—"It is a passage carefully to be noted, to prevent our looking in this world for a church without wrinkle and spot, or straightway denying this title to any assembly (*catum*) in which all things do not answer to our desires. For this is a dangerous temptation, to think that to be no church, where there does not appear perfect purity. For whoever is possessed by that temptation, it necessarily comes to this at last, that having separated himself from everyone else, he seems to himself the only saint in the world, or he sets up a particular sect with a few hypocrites. What reason, then, had Paul for recognising the church at Corinth? Why, because he saw that they had the teaching of the Gospel, baptism, the Lord's Supper, by which tokens a church ought to be recognised (*quibus symbolis censeri debet ecclesia*)." Now I am no believer in the infallibility of John Calvin, but I think he has weight enough here to make any additional words on my part superfluous. Only, with regard to the whole class of such passages, I would ask and press the question, how is it that no Apostle ever addresses his letters to "the church and congregation"? How is it we never read any exhortations to the outsiders to take the further step and become "members of the church"? There seems to me only one alternative, either they were as much beneath the notice of Apostles as they are too often beneath the notice of "church-meetings" (except when money is wanted), or—and this establishes my case—no such distinction between church and congregation existed.

3 John 10.—"casteth them out of the church, &c." Unless the Apostle had added, "into the congregation," I do not see how these words could bear on the subject. The manifest meaning is that Diotrephes drove them out into the world, not into the congregation. We read more than once in the Gospels of men being "cast out of the synagogue," but no one thinks of concluding from this that the "synagogue" was a select self-elected circle of pious Jews. As the passages in Revelation have even less trace still of any connection with the subject, and my space is running short, I pass over them at present, and come to the most apparently telling, which I have purposely reserved for the last.

Acts ii. 47—"The Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved." The idea of your correspondent apparently is that the process was similar to what goes on with our system of church and congregation. There was, I presume, a crowd of habitual attendants, and within them a select circle of three thousand, while every day some of the congregation "came forward," and, after due examination and show of hands, &c., "joined the church." Pardon me, I don't mean to deal lightly with a solemn subject. But while I can quite believe that "J. R. L." is superior to such grotesque misinterpretations of Scripture, a good many zealous Independents are not; and they are encouraged in them to the extent of infatuation by exaggerated talk about "our Scriptural church polity." While, however, I do not impute any such absurdity to your able correspondent, yet the very fact of his reference to the passage shows some misunderstanding. Before placing much reliance, for controversial purposes, on any particular passage, it would be well to follow the otherwise doubtful example of a well-known professor of Hermeneutics, who, even in preaching to a popular audience, would begin his sermon by an inquiry, "whether the text was right." Now in this instance the text is undoubtedly wrong: and inasmuch as the word "church" there is no part of Holy Scripture, I should not need to say any more about it, only that the real words, as retained in the most ancient MSS., are most strikingly suggestive as to the true principle of church expansion. The present participle (*συνεμμενους*) cannot with any correctness be rendered "those who should be saved," but must mean, "those who were being saved," i.e., who were in the way of salvation. The phrase translated "together," in iii. 1 (*ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ*) belongs, as any one sees at a glance in the great MSS., to ii. 47. Premising these remarks, I give the real

words of St. Luke, in the rendering of which I am borne out by the critics, if not as to the precise words, yet certainly as to the sense,—"*And the Lord brought together daily more and more that were in a way of salvation.*" Nothing is said about the church at all. But what is said is this, that those who were in a way of salvation were drawn together to the same place, or company (*ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ*). How were they drawn together? By "the Lord," i.e., by His grace. How did that grace operate to draw them together? Surely I do not force Scripture when I answer, by the selective affinity of spiritual sympathies. This taught them who were their true brethren; this brought those who feared the Lord to "speak often one to another"; this added stone on stone to that mystic building which grows without the pollution of human machinery, grows as all God's buildings grow, as creation itself has grown, by the continuous development of an inspired life, which moulds its appropriate form from within, and is crushed by any stamp from without. The apostles, taught of God, refrained from meddling. They let it grow.

It is vain to look for any hint in the New Testament as to any principle of admission to the church except only loving and unquestioning recognition of the selective spiritual sympathy, which, if allowed to work freely, brings a man to join his brethren as surely as the drop of sap is carried to its place in the growing bud. If that had been left to work unhindered by the secular machinery whether of State Establishments, or enslaving endowments, or co-opted church-meetings, the church might not indeed have escaped vicissitudes, but it would more often have breathed around it a free and noble life. Its communion could not have been more impure than it has been, but rather, in the absence of many temptations to petty sectarianism and withering spiritual pride, it would surely have presented a grander ideal to the world.

I warned you that if I began on this subject, I should not know where to stop. But I rather think there are other matters occupying your attention at present. I have an idea that I could show "J. R. L." to be a little mistaken in his notions of "anathema" and "excommunication," though as I have said before, I do not deny the possible necessity of a very rare resort to exclusion from communion. I may perhaps return to that. Meanwhile, I hope my discussion of "J. R. L.'s" texts on the "church," has fallen in a sufficiently orderly manner under the head of Scriptural objections to my proposals. There are other objections which I fear I shall be compelled to deal with, before I can peacefully resume my more natural place of

SEMPER AUDITOR.

Nov. 20, 1868.

#### THE "MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In the review of Mr. White's "Minor Moralities of Life," which appeared in your last week's number, I see the following:—"They (the papers) originally appeared in the *Christian Spectator*, a monthly magazine, which 'finished its course' about Christmas, 1866; we may add that during the too brief existence of this periodical, whose premature decease is lamented by its friends, the papers now collected formed one of its chief attractions." By an oversight two erroneous statements are made here, which I shall be obliged if you will correct. The *Christian Spectator* never "finished its course," but was translated to a different, though perhaps not a better state, under the title of the *Free Churchman and Christian Spectator*; this change took place about Christmas, 1867, not Christmas, 1866.

For the consolation of those friends who "lamented its too brief existence and premature decay," I may add that the *Christian Spectator* in a new series will reappear in January, 1869, with all its old attractions and many new ones.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
ELLIOT STOCK.

Nov. 27, 1868.

[The statement to which Mr. Stock makes objection was not made upon our responsibility, but upon that of Mr. White himself, whose words we quoted.—*En. Noncon.*]

#### PLEA FOR ORPHANS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Permit me a short space for an appeal to your readers on behalf of the Orphan Working School and the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, in both of which I am particularly interested.

The first-named charity, at Haverstock-hill, ought to be well known to your readers, for it has existed for 110 years. It was founded for 20 boys, but now has under its care 400 boys and girls. It had once ample funds for 100 orphans, but now depends upon voluntary support for four-fifths of its annual income; that is, it requires from the public 8,000*l.* every year. Orphans are admitted from any part of the United Kingdom, and there are few counties in England which have not a representative orphan in this institution. The education is practical and thoroughly Christian, and few similar charities can surpass it, or turn out better trained children.

The Alexandra Orphanage for Infants is an offshoot of the other, and was founded in 1864 by a few of its friends. It is for orphans, who are received from early infancy. Already ninety-six infants have been admitted by election. The new buildings at Hornsea Rise are upon a plan differing from any other institution, as each



separate cottage is for twenty-five infants only, under the care of two nurses. They are, in fact, nurseries. The entire range of buildings, when complete, will hold 400. At present eight cottages are erected for the accommodation for 200, and they are now nearly ready for occupation. The central building will comprise the dining-room, the schoolrooms, and the domestic offices, and when funds are provided there will be a well-arranged infirmary or infant hospital. The kindness of friends has supplied funds to defray the cost of seven of the eight cottages. First stands the noble effort made by the editor of the *Christian World*, which has resulted in raising 600*l.* to pay the expense of erecting the "Christian World Cottage," and now he is asking for 100*l.* more for furnishing; another friend has erected one in memory of a dear child; a third in memory of a departed husband. Four cottages are by the collection of a young lady, towards which a lady gave her 500*l.* and Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P., 500*l.* The only remaining one is to be called the "John Bunyan Cottage"; and it is to be hoped those who love the immortal dreamer and who does not?—will contribute specially for that erection.

The great want now is funds to complete the central building. Upwards of 1,000*l.* is required monthly for this object; and the committee are really in great distress for want of a few thousand pounds, in order to meet their pressing liabilities. Contributions to any amount will be most thankfully received. It should be mentioned that all the services rendered to the charity are entirely voluntary and unpaid, except those of the household. All the accounts are open to inspection.

Yours obediently,

JOSEPH SOUL.

Office, 56, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.  
November 13, 1868.

#### THE ANTI-SLAVERY SPEECH OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT LIVERPOOL.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—The friends of the coloured people on both sides of the Atlantic will read with intense gratification the speech of his Excellency the American Ambassador on slavery and the war in America. Representative Governments reflect both the virtues and the vices of the people. Less than thirty years ago the American Federal Government so powerfully reflected the vice of slavery that the President, nearly all the members of the Cabinet, the officers in the army and navy, and Indian agents, were slaveholders. At that time the American anti-slavery newspapers stated that, with one exception, all the American Ambassadors were slaveholders. The exception was, I believe, Mr. Cass, the Ambassador to France. Yet, though he was from a free State, he made a bid for the votes of the slaveholders for the Presidency, and by pamphleteering and in other ways he succeeded in inducing the King of France to decline to ratify a treaty against the slave-trade, though it had been signed by the French Ambassador. A reference to three of the American Ambassadors to England will show the spirit with which they were all imbued down to the time of Mr. C. F. Adams. Mr. Stevenson was a Virginian slaveholder, Mr. Dallas was in sympathy with the slave party. This he evinced when residing in Philadelphia, in a marked manner. A hall had been erected by the anti-slavery friends in which to hold anti-slavery meetings. It was burnt to the ground by a mob. At the trial, on the question for compensation, Mr. Dallas contended that no compensation ought to be made, because the hall was burnt down by a very respectable class of people, and they were not a mob. Mr. Buchanan was distinguished for the Ostend manifesto. He favoured annexing Cuba to the United States, waiting only till the fruit was ripe. If we contrast with the policy of these officials that of the Ambassadors appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and their successors, it will be seen that the anti-slavery virtue of the American people has been reflected by the Federal Government. The present Ambassador to Russia, Mr. Clay, a Kentuckian, emancipated his slaves, and established an anti-slavery press in that State, which the slaveholders seized, packed up, and sent to a free State. Mr. C. F. Adams was nominated by the Free Soil party for the Vice-Presidency, and the value of his labours as Ambassador is known to all. The earnest anti-slavery speech of Mr. Beverdy Johnson, in which he declared that slavery had no foundation in morals or Christianity, that the object of the Southern Confederacy was to protect slavery, and that the vile system died by means of the very weapon forged for its protection, is important, whether regarded as expressing the views of the Federal Government or his own deep convictions. But it shines with a clearer light when contrasted with events which took place some twenty years since, and to which I will briefly refer. A slave-woman escaped from Maryland, the State in which Mr. Beverdy Johnson resided, and which he represented in the United States Senate. The Rev. C. T. Torsey was arrested and tried for aiding in the escape. The anti-slavery friends, knowing that he would be tried by a slaveholding judge and a slaveholding jury, determined to secure the services in his defence of the ablest legal slaveholding advocate in Maryland as the only hope of saving him from prison, and they were successful in obtaining those of Mr. Beverdy Johnson, the present Ambassador. But his influence, and knowledge were unavailing. Mr. Torsey was sent to prison, and died in prison. The peace-loving and liberty-loving spirit of Mr. Johnson is a manifestation of the spirit and policy of the American people.

Yours, very truly,

THE "FATHER DICKSON" OF "DRED."  
Manchester, November 27.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Large numbers of men have been engaged during the last few days in making ready the Houses of Parliament and their approaches for the reception of the newly-appointed members, who will assemble on the 10th of this month. The House of Commons has been thoroughly cleansed, but no material alterations in the arrangements have been made, and notwithstanding rumours to the contrary, the seats remain just as they were, and Ministers and Opposition will face each other as before, at the Speaker's table. All the approaches have been cleaned and decorated, and some arrangements have been made in the lobbies which will conduce much to the convenience of members, especially in their consultations with constituents and others during the sitting of the House.

## THE GENERAL ELECTION.

### MR. GLADSTONE AND THE ELECTORS OF GREENWICH.

Mr. Gladstone has issued the following address to his new constituents:—

"TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

"Gentlemen,—It has up to this day been my duty to withhold any expression of my gratitude for your generous, unasked, and I believe unparalleled kindness, which at this important juncture has given me a most honourable seat in Parliament. Yesterday, about one o'clock, I became aware that I should probably be able to accept the trust you have tendered to me; and I now lose no time in accepting it with my cordial and respectful thanks. It was not, gentlemen, any mere professions or promises of mine which won from you this signal favour; and it is not by professions or promises, but by my conduct in Parliament, that I humbly hope to show it has not been unworthily bestowed.

"I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,

"Your most obliged and faithful servant,

"W. E. GLADSTONE.

"Liverpool, Nov. 25, 1868."

### NOMINATIONS.

SURREY (WEST).—The nomination took place at Guildford on Wednesday. The candidates proposed were Mr. Cubitt (O), Mr. Briscoe (L), and Mr. Pennington (L). It was explained that the latter had been brought forward to contest the country because Mr. Briscoe had not supported Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church policy. Mr. Briscoe is seventy-seven years of age, and has represented the county in six Parliaments. In addressing the electors he stated that during his lengthened Parliamentary career he had always acted as an independent member, and had not bound himself to any party. He had supported reform, retrenchment, remission of taxation, peace, progress, and education, and these were views which he still ardently cherished, and which, if re-elected by them, he would earnestly support. (Cheers.) In again seeking their suffrages he was not actuated, as some persons alleged, by the vanity of age, but by the desire of an old servant—who delighted in his work—(cheers)—still to serve them as long as they were disposed to accept his services. (Cheers, and some disapprobation.) He was then sharply questioned:—

Mr. Best, as an old friend and supporter of Mr. Briscoe, wished to ask him a question. As soon as the new Parliament met a question must be raised of confidence or no confidence in the Administration of Mr. Disraeli. He wished to ask Mr. Briscoe on which side he would vote. (Hear.)

Mr. Briscoe: In reply to that question, I can only promise to give an honest and independent vote, as I have done on all former occasions. (Cheers and disapprobation.)

Mr. Best: Will Mr. Briscoe declare that he will coalesce with no party in the county? Have you not in any way, directly or indirectly, associated yourself with the Tory party in this county? (Hear.)

Mr. Briscoe: That has already been publicly answered by the agent of my committee. All that I have done or permitted my committee to do has been to unite with the Conservative committee for the purpose of conveying electors to the poll. (Cries of "Oh!" and groans.) This proposal, made to the committee of Mr. Cubitt, was equally made to the committee of Mr. Pennington. It was accepted by the committee of Mr. Cubitt, and refused by the committee of Mr. Pennington. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cubitt, with reference to the assertion that he had attended no public meetings, said he had placed himself in the hands of his supporters, who had decided it to be unnecessary. It was said that the Irish Church was paid for out of the pockets of the people. That was not so; it was supported by some State and more private endowments. They saw a strange union. They saw the Roman Catholics of Ireland, the Protestants of Scotland, and the Nonconformists of England united with Mr. Gladstone to destroy the Church of Ireland. How long would the Puritans and Roman Catholics work together? ("Oh, oh," and cheers.) How long would those who had made themselves hoarse by shouting for Garibaldi make themselves hoarse by shouting to give over Ireland to the Pope? (Cheers and interruption.) Mr. Pennington was warmly received, and made an excellent speech. The assembly refused to hear Mr. R. D. Mangles, who wore Mr. Pennington's colours, and the High Sheriff declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. Cubitt and Mr. Pennington.

YORKSHIRE (WEST) (EASTERN DIVISION).—The nomination of candidates for the representation of this newly-constituted division of the West Riding of Yorkshire was held on Wednesday on hustings erected on Woodhouse Moor, at the outskirts of the borough of Leeds. There was a considerable attendance of both Liberals and Conservatives. The proceedings throughout were orderly. The candidates proposed were Mr. C. B. Denison and Mr. Joshua Fielden (Conservatives), and Mr. H. S. Thompson and Mr. Isaac Holden (Liberals). The latter was nominated by Mr. Forster, M.P. Mr. Denison made a strong speech, denouncing Mr. Gladstone's declaration that England and Ireland could not be well if Ireland was sick as cold-blooded hypocrisy. Mr. Fielden stood up for cheap beer. He was for abolishing the unjust and oppressive malt tax. (Laughter and cheers.) Messrs. Thompson and Holden would take off the duty on sugar and tea, so that the people might have a free tea-table and a free dinner-table, that is, if they could only drink tea and coffee. (Laughter and cheers.) But if a

man's fancy took him to like beer better than tea, or if his doctor prescribed beer instead of tea, then Mr. Bright would not give him a free breakfast and dinner table. (Cries of "Gladstone," "Shut up," and cheers.) That was something like all Liberal free trade. It was the Tories, not the Liberals, who carried the Ten Hours' Bill. Mr. Thompson, in the course of his speech, said—

There never was a time when it was of more importance that the Liberals should have a preponderating majority than now. If there had been 300 Conservatives in the House of Commons, backed by the House of Lords, the legislative measures necessary to disestablish the Irish Church might have been postponed for several sessions. The House of Lords, no doubt, had an undoubted right to use their vote on the ground that it was desirable to send a question of this magnitude to the constituencies unrestricted and without prejudice; but the case was totally changed now, when the majority of sixty-five was increased to one of more than 100. (Loud cheers.) No opposition from Lords or Commons could now be successful.

Mr. Holden dwelt upon the past achievements of the Liberal party, and especially their successful labours on behalf of religious liberty and equality. He said—

When our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects were admitted to equal civil privileges with ourselves—that was one of the greatest victories of modern times. (Cheers.) It was the victory of enlightened Christianity over degrading bigotry and sectarian hatred. (Cheers.) I am a Protestant. I do not believe in Roman Catholicism, but I respect my Roman Catholic fellow-subject, and I respect his rights. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I would grant to him the same civil privileges that I enjoy, and as I claim the right to defend my own principles, so I would concede to him the same right. (Cheers.) I glory, gentlemen, in that equality of religious feeling and religious opinion. (Hear, hear.) When I was requested to give my opinion in reference to the election at Preston, when a Roman Catholic, esteemed for his urbanity and his high moral qualities—Lord Edward Howard—was a candidate—I did not hesitate to recommend the Protestants of Preston to give their votes for that man; not on account of his religion, did I so recommend him, but because he was ready, if elected, to be the representative of Preston, and to give his vote in favour of that policy which, while it would do justice to Ireland, would tend to pacify Ireland, and render her subject to our authority without the power of the sword and without a large military establishment. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.)

The show of hands was declared to be for Messrs. Thompson and Holden, the Liberals.

SOMERSETSHIRE (MID).—The nomination of candidates for Mid Somerset was held on Thursday at Wells. There was a large attendance of Messrs. Neville-Grenville and Paget's supporters, those of Messrs. Freeman and Tagart being evidently in a minority. The candidates having been proposed, Mr. Grenville made a violent Church and State speech, and Mr. Paget, on referring to Mr. Gladstone, was met with cries of "Read his autobiography." That, he said, would only show them how readily he changed his principles. (A voice: "A wise man changeth his opinion oft, the fool never," and great laughter.) He characterised Mr. Gladstone as an eager, ardent, hasty, and impetuous man; and, in conclusion, asked them to take the example of the "wise men of the East," and return those who were for reform but not revolution. (Cheers and hisses.) Mr. E. A. Freeman, amid much uproar, reminded the Conservatives before him that even if they triumphed there—if they triumphed in every election yet to be decided—Mr. Gladstone would have a majority of 100 votes, and they would be utterly unable to check the wheels of progress. Referring to the "No Popery" cry, he said this was raised by the very party who proposed to endow a Roman Catholic University out of the pockets of the English taxpayer. ("Hear, hear," and uproar.) He denounced the conduct of his opponents, who had placarded the walls with the words "Gladstone and Popery," and believed that an honourable man like Major Paget, if he had seen those disgraceful placards, would have torn them down with his own hands, after Mr. Gladstone's frequent refutation of the calumnies raised against him. With regard to the cry of "Democracy," he would remind them that the word "democracy" only meant "power in the hands of the whole of the people." (Applause and hisses.) In democracy the duke had his place and the tinker had his place, and the Liberals went in equally for the interests of the duke and the interests of the tinker. (Applause and uproar.) In conclusion, the speaker pronounced himself strongly in favour of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church policy, while he claimed to be a staunch supporter of the Church of England. Mr. F. Tagart contended that the voice of the nation was with Mr. Gladstone, and, whatever might be the issue of that contest, Mr. Gladstone would be placed in the position in which the nation, by its outspoken voice, had desired that he should be placed. If the injustice on which the Church in Ireland was based were removed, the Protestant Church and all Protestant institutions would be stronger than ever. He referred to the Reform Bill, for which the Tories took credit, having been the idea of John Bright, and in conclusion strongly advocated the ballot as necessary for the enlarged constituency. The show of hands was so equal that the Sheriff observed it was a "narrow squeak." He declared the show of hands to be in favour of Messrs. Neville-Grenville and Paget.

### DECLARATIONS OF THE POLL.

MIDDLESEX.—The declaration took place on Thursday before a large and excited assemblage. There was a Conservative procession, closed by a carriage and four, containing Lord George Hamilton; the noble lord's uncle, Admiral Vernon; his brother, Lord Claud



Hamilton; and Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. for Westminster. This was the culminating point in the enthusiasm of Lord George's friends, and the market-place rang for some time with their psalms. In the rear of the procession was a private omnibus, with four greys, which was full inside and outside. Alderman and Sheriff Cotton and Sheriff Hutton were both present as the returning officers. The former announced the result of the poll to be as follows:—

Lord George Hamilton	7,850
Lord Enfield	6,507
Mr. Labouchere	6,397

When his lordship came forward to speak, some one elevated a large bottle at the end of a stick, containing some liquid that looked like milk, the destination of which was explained by a placard with the words, "For the boy." Lord George said that only 3,000 of the 5,000 given to him were split votes. Lord Enfield declared that he had done his duty by the Liberal cause and party. Mr. Labouchere attributed the success of Lord George to the exertions of "a fanatical priesthood," and to the want of union between the two Liberal candidates—

I have desired union for many months. You know the concessions that I was ready to make to ensure union. (Hear, hear.) It was only when at the last moment Lord Enfield tore up the agreement embodying those concessions rather than give me a copy of it, and told me that under no circumstances would he unite with me, that I was indignant at what I considered a personal insult, and indignant at what I considered would be the ruin of the Liberal cause in this county, I used an expression of comparative warmth. Gentlemen, I wish this to be clearly stated, because I have seen it asserted that our personal quarrel was the cause of disunion. That is putting the cart before the horse; the personal quarrel was the consequence of our disunion. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I would appeal to your committee here (alluding to some gentlemen on the hustings), and to any others who knew it. When I brought the matter before the Reform Club in order to effect a union, it was not my seat that was threatened; I sacrificed the certainty of sitting as a member to the hope of your having two Liberal members. When the union was effected through the medium of the Reform Club, the Liberal committee were tired out. I addressed every evening one or two meetings. But where was Lord Enfield? Where, let me ask, was Lord Enfield on Saturday last, when we were both asked to attend a meeting at Kilburn, at which men of eminence like the Rev. Newman Hall, the Rev. Dr. Landels, and Dr. Lankester, were to address the audience? I say, gentlemen, it was impossible for your cause to succeed when one of the candidates insisted upon malingering until the last moment. Gentlemen, I have lost my election by Tory votes, and your two members have gained their election by Tory votes and Tory canvassing. To such a triumph I prefer defeat. (Cheers.) I am a follower of William Ewart Gladstone. (Renewed cheers.) The Tories have paid me the greatest compliment by their opposition to me personally. I do not wonder at their opposition to an humble follower of that great man whom I have mentioned in the late contest. I freely forgive, as a man, Lord Enfield for any disappointment I may feel at not being your member, but as a Liberal it will be long before I forgive him for having sacrificed by his folly a Liberal seat. (Cheers.)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—The official declaration of the poll took place on Thursday. The numbers were—

Lord George Manners (C)	3,998
Lord Royston (C)	3,874
Right Hon. H. Brand (L)	3,330
Mr. Richard Young (L)	3,290

Lord George Manners, Lord Royston, and Mr. Brand were then declared duly elected. Speeches were made by the members, as well as by Mr. Young. Lord Royston spoke very handsomely—

Gentlemen (said the noble lord), although my friend Mr. Young and I have been mainly pitted against each other, more by public opinion, probably, than by any strong personal feeling of our own—(Hear, hear)—I am here to-day to make apology to him for any hard words or disagreeable sayings which may have fallen from my mouth during the contest. (Cheers.) I am sorry that Mr. Young should have been defeated. ("Oh, oh!") I should have been as sorry for the defeated candidate whoever he might have been. (Cheers.) I assure Mr. Young that for whatever was said by myself I offer him an humble apology. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, this contest has been fought in an honourable, upright manner—(cheers)—and it has been won by us owing to the exertions which you have made on our behalf.

Mr. Brand said that it had never entered into his conception that he should displace Mr. Young. He spoke to them on this point with perfect frankness. (A voice: "You ought to do it; we sent you there.") Much laughter. He had no idea that it would be possible for him to be ahead of Mr. Young until it was too late for him to alter the current of events. On the eve of the poll Mr. Young had 4,200 promises, while 4,100 were tendered to him. It now appeared that 1,000 of these promises had been broken, and most of the votes given to the noble lords. How they obtained them he could not say; he must only leave that matter to the imagination of his hearers. He had been sixteen years in Parliament, and he had never voted either for the ballot or against it; but he was now convinced that with an extended suffrage the time had come for the adoption of the ballot. Before they again met upon those hustings he trusted that the ballot would be the law of the land. (Much cheering and still more vehement groaning.)—Mr. Young said he had been defeated, and honourably defeated, and he should bear his defeat like a man. (Cheers.) The battle had been hardly fought, but he had no reason to think it had been otherwise than nobly won. He thanked Lord Royston for his generous expressions—(cheers)—and hoped that any animosity which might be entertained against him would be removed, for the charges which had been made against him were due,

he believed, to political motives. He freely forgave all those who had opposed him, and likewise every expression which had been made use of upon the hustings. He forgave and pitied those 895 voters who had promised to support him and had failed to do so, and he hoped they would be free and willing to act at the next election, when his right hon. friend came down with the ballot-box in his hand. (Much groaning.) Mr. Young and Lord Royston then shook hands very cordially.

HANTS (SOUTH).—The official declaration of the poll for South Hants was made on Thursday, in the Guildhall, at Southampton. The numbers were—

Mr. Cowper (L)	2,797
Lord H. Scott (C)	2,756
Mr. Milward (L)	2,726
Mr. Garnier (C)	2,716

This return does not include the votes of 123 Romsey electors, whose names have by some means been omitted from the printed lists, although their qualification under the new act was not disputed before the Revising Barrister and remains unquestioned. Seventy-seven of them voted for Messrs. Cowper and Milward and forty-six for the Conservative candidates, so that had they been allowed, Mr. Milward, the second Liberal candidate, would have been returned by a majority of one over Lord Henry Scott. In returning thanks, Mr. Cowper made some sensible remarks as to the difficulties of Liberal candidates at this conjuncture.

The question of the Irish Church was complicated, because it involved a combination of politics and religion; the Liberal party believed that in doing justice to Ireland, by declaring for the disestablishment of the English Church in Ireland, it was doing what was politic and right. (Cheers.) Looking at the matter from a religious point of view also, the party believed it was doing what was right. (Cheers and "No.") The Conservative party, exercising its privilege of taking an opposite view, seemed to think the Irish Establishment, like the ark of the Israelites, was a sacred thing, not to be touched by lay hands; and while the Liberals had to go through the laborious process of explaining the matter to a number of electors, who had never before brought their minds to bear upon it, the Conservatives disposed of the whole thing by summarily declaring, "If you vote for the Liberals, you are pulling down the Church. (A voice: 'So you are.')" "No," and cheers—you are robbing the parson—(laughter and cheers)—and you are setting up the Pope in his stead." (Cheers.) This might possibly appear laughable to some, but when addressed to unthinking people by men in authority it had great influence, and awakened high and holy feelings, such as he hoped he should always be ready to share in when they could be said to be the fruits of truth and wisdom, and not of prejudice and error. (Loud cheers.) The intensity of these feelings, however, was such that they produced a result the like of which could not have followed the consideration of any other question. When the Liberal majority of 120 in the House of Commons had disposed of the question, these apprehensions and prejudices would assuredly prove ill-founded, and it would then be seen who were the real friends of the Church. (Cheers.)

Lord H. Scott being unable to obtain a hearing, Mr. Cowper rose to ask the people to be quiet. "Pray listen to him," said he; "I don't think he will say anything to do you any harm." This naturally caused a shout of laughter and continued cheering and counter cheering, nor was anything approaching silence restored until the noble lord had concluded. Mr. Garnier returned thanks to those who had supported him; and Mr. Drew read a letter acknowledging the exertions of his friends from Mr. Milward, who was detained in London attending a sitting of the Privy Council. Lady Palmerston was present throughout the proceedings, and received a hearty welcome from the people of Southampton, both within and without the hall.

KENT (WEST).—The declaration for West Kent was made at Sevenoaks on Wednesday. The two Tory candidates having carried the day, their friends and supporters mustered in strong force. A procession was formed of banners, flags, bands of music, numbers on horseback and several open carriages, each drawn by four horses, in which were seated ladies who conspicuously displayed the colours of the Conservatives. Neither of the Liberal candidates (Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Angerstein) was present, and but few of their friends put in an appearance, so that the Tory crowd had it all their own way. The following was the declaration of the numbers:—

Mr. Mills (C)	3,440
Mr. Talbot (C)	3,378
Sir John Lubbock (L)	3,323
Mr. Angerstein	3,196

He therefore declared Messrs. Mills and Talbot to have been elected. Mr. Mills, in returning thanks, said the county of Kent had now sent six representatives to Parliament to protest against those measures which Mr. Gladstone wished to force upon the country. (Cheers, and cries of "No.") Three groans were called for Gladstone, which having been given, a Liberal called for three cheers for the right hon. gentleman. This appeal was only partially responded to. Statesmen, continued Mr. Mills, of Mr. Gladstone's own party had described those measures as revolutionary. (Cheers.) No doubt the Tories would be in a minority in the next Parliament, but they would be a compact and firm minority—(cheers)—and when Mr. Gladstone's friends began, as he firmly believed they would do, to quarrel about the spoils obtained from the disestablishment of the Irish Church, that minority would make its weight and influence felt. (Cheers.) Mr. Talbot said that he had in Sir John Lubbock a most formidable opponent—(Hear, hear)—who had recommended himself to the constituency not only by his great personal abilities, but by the deserved popularity in which he was held in the neighbourhood. The result of the

contest had proved, however, that the electors had given their votes, not for men or individuals, but for measures and principles. (Hear, hear.) No speeches were made on behalf of the absent Liberal candidates.

LANCASHIRE (SOUTH-WEST).—The following were the numbers declared by the high sheriff at the declaration on Thursday:—

Cross (C)	7,729
Turner (C)	7,676
Gladstone (L)	7,415
Grenfell (L)	6,939

Messrs. Cross and Turner were declared duly elected, and addressed the meeting. Neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Grenfell were present; but Mr. Hornby, chairman of the Liberal Central Committee, and Mr. Bilson, agent, attended. Mr. Gladstone has issued the following address:—

To the Electors of South-West Lancashire.

Gentlemen,—I return my most cordial thanks to the 7,415 electors who supported me at the poll, and to the numerous and zealous friends who have so ably acted on my behalf. It is to me a matter of lively satisfaction, which I can never lose, that I received a large majority of votes within the district of Liverpool. I have the honour to be, &c.

Mr. Gladstone writes to the Liverpool papers tendering his thanks for many sympathising letters received from all quarters. He says:—

I beg them and all my friends to believe that the local reverses we have sustained amid the general triumph of the Liberal cause have no effect whatever upon my mind, except producing an equally local regret. In particular, I see no reason for despondency in South-West Lancashire, inasmuch as in this division of the county we have improved our position since July, 1885, by 700 votes.

LEICESTERSHIRE (SOUTH).—On Thursday morning the declaration of the poll was made at the hustings in the Castle-yard, Leicester, in the presence of at least 20,000 people. The high sheriff declared the result to be as follows:—

Lord Curzon	3,196
Mr. Pell	3,111
Mr. Paget	2,861

The two members and the defeated candidate briefly addressed the assemblage. The remarks of Lord Curzon and Mr. Pell were inaudible beyond the reporters' desk, in consequence of the hootings, groanings, &c., which were indulged in by those present. The conduct of the crowd was most disorderly during the delivery of their addresses, Mr. Pell being more especially the object of attack. While he was speaking "Rule Britannia" was sung, stones were thrown, and at times the temper of the crowd threatened to develop itself in a serious riot, but by the timely and judicious interference of a large body of police this was happily averted. Mr. Paget, although subject to interruptions of various kinds, was heard with more patience. When the formal proceedings had concluded, Mr. Paget and his friends were loudly cheered on leaving the hustings. He was shortly afterwards followed by Lord Curzon and Mr. Pell, accompanied by a large number of their supporters. As they emerged from the Castle-yard, guarded by a strong posse of police, they were followed by a large number of persons hooting and groaning, which gradually increased in numbers, as did also the violence of the expressions of disapprobation. As they passed along Friar-lane, on their way to the County Assembly-rooms, the crowd made a rush at them, threatening them with personal violence. The police, however, successfully repelled them. Stones and brickbats began to fly in all directions, most of the police-officers being struck with them. In the midst of this confusion Mr. Pell made his escape, and sought refuge in the neighbourhood. Lord Curzon was then with difficulty escorted by the police to the Assembly-rooms, amid a perfect shower of missiles of various kinds. On reaching the Assembly-rooms another attempt was made by the mob to attack his lordship, but they were again prevented by the police, who scattered them in all directions. The mob waited outside some time, but Lord Curzon, by a skilful ruse, made his escape in a cab to the railway-station.

SURREY (MID).—The declaration took place on Thursday at Kingston-on-Thames. There was a large crowd present. The high sheriff declared the numbers as follows:—

Peck (C)	4,487
Brodrick (C)	4,412
Goldsmid (L)	3,152
Roberts	3,090
Nelson (L)	7

The announcement of the numbers was received with several rounds of cheering, met by counter cheers. He declared Messrs. Peck and Brodrick duly elected. Mr. Peck, in returning thanks, said he hoped that in any future election for Mid-Surrey his majority, large as it was, would be greatly increased. ("Hear, hear," and cries of "Oh, oh.") He gave his opponents every credit for being "plucky to an immense degree." (Cheers from the Liberals.) Like Englishmen, they stuck to their guns, and he was glad to say that he had nothing to complain of them as fair and honourable opponents. Mr. Brodrick, in returning thanks, said that three and a-half years of patient work and nearly five months of incessant labour had at last resulted in a triumphant success. He would give no support to the policy of confiscation—(cheers and uproar)—but he would no factious opposition to good measures, from whichever side of the House they might come. (Cheers.) Mr. Goldsmid believed that ere long the constituency of Mid-Surrey would find that they had entered upon a mistaken course, and in a future election would take its place among the great Liberal constituencies. (Derisive cheering.) Mr. Roberts said they never would have political



liberty till they had the ballot. (A voice: "And universal suffering!")

He was more convinced than ever of the necessity of protection after he had seen the manner in which the agricultural portion of the population were brought to the poll, and after seeing, as he did at Reigate, people in smockfrocks led up by gentlemen in black coats and white neckties. (Great uproar.) It was shameful to see freeborn Englishmen influenced as they had been, and he warned the clergy that if the Church became a political engine the evil would recoil on herself. (Cheers and interruption.)

Before separating, the members and defeated candidates shook hands all round amidst the cheers of the crowd. Three cheers were given to the Queen, for Church and State, and for the Ministry by the Conservatives, and a counter-demonstration took place on the part of the Liberals, who cheered lustily for Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal cause. With a constituency nearly equal in number with that of 1865, Mr. Peck polled only 3,333, and Mr. Brodrick 3,226. The Liberal candidates have, on the present occasion, polled about 150 votes less than the Tories polled in 1865.

**SUSSEX (EAST).**—At the declaration on Thursday, Mr. Dodson, in returning thanks, made a very spirited reply to a person who, when he was speaking about Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, interrupted, "What about Gladstone?"

Mr. Dodson—I'll tell you what about Gladstone. The rejected of South-West Lancashire is the elected of the United Kingdom. From the valleys of the south, the busy hives of our manufacturing industry in the north, the seaport towns that skirt our coast, the table lands of the centre, the farms, the mines, the looms, and the forges, a universal cry has gone up that Mr. Gladstone is the man to whom our interests are to be entrusted. (Loud cheers.) A decision in favour of the Liberal policy has been heard everywhere—from Roman Catholic Cork, from Orange Belfast, from the maiden city of Londonderry, from the Presbyterians of Scotland, and from the Nonconformists of England; and this has been re-echoed from Land's-end to John O'Groats's house—from Connemara to the shores of the German Ocean. (Prolonged cheering.)

The Tory member and the unsuccessful Tory candidate were assailed with various apparently unheard queries as to persons, publicans, and the screw. Probably there is no county in England where the "No Popery" cry has been raised more fanatically than in this part of Sussex. The farmers and other inhabitants of rural and semi-rural districts have been flooded with literature, both pictorial and prosaic, that has frightened them with the prospect of bygone horrors. There has been, too, an unmistakable supineness amongst the Sussex Liberals. Brighton especially has been found wanting. On the afternoon of the polling-day, when things looked as black as they well could for both of the Liberal candidates, Mr. Dodson (so it is said) consulted the register, and proceeded on the moment to Brighton, out of which he managed to wring enough lagging voters to secure his safety at last.

**WORCESTERSHIRE (EAST).**—At the declaration on Wednesday, Mr. Amphlett, who headed the poll, said he believed the results of these elections would have a powerful moral effect on Mr. Gladstone himself; and that as to the question of the Irish Church, they would find that question would be settled by a compromise, and not by the total destruction of that ancient Establishment. ("Hear," and cheers.) The Hon. G. C. Lyttelton said that there were two alternative explanations of the defeat of his Liberal colleague, Mr. Martin: 1. That the new voters were really Conservatives, and if that were so, then he would accept the result with satisfaction; but the other alternative was, that these new voters were not able to vote according to their consciences. (Loud cries of "Oh, oh!" and noise.) He did not say they had not: he only said that time would show whether they had voted according to their consciences or not. He had always been opposed to the ballot, but if it turned out that it was necessary to enable the voter to vote freely, protection to the voter would be accorded. Mr. Martin also briefly addressed the assemblage, and condemned the rioting that had taken place.

**YORKSHIRE (SOUTH) (WEST RIDING).**—The declaration was made on Thursday at Wakefield, in the presence of some seven or eight thousand people. The following are the numbers, which show a majority of eight only for the second Liberal candidate:—

Lord Milton	...	...	8,110
Mr. Beaumont	...	...	7,943
Mr. Stanhope	...	...	7,935
Mr. Starkey	...	...	7,621

Lord Milton and Mr. H. F. Beaumont returned thanks, and the defeated candidates also addressed the assemblage. Mr. Stanhope intimating that the Conservatives might possibly dispute the return, in which case he pledged himself to fight the battle, if necessary, over again.

**WARWICKSHIRE (SOUTH).**—At the declaration on Thursday it was shown that Mr. Wise had a majority of 109 and Mr. J. Hardy a majority of twenty-nine over Sir R. Hamilton, the Liberal. Lord Hyde was forty-eight below Mr. Hardy. This was one of the severest contests in the county. Sir Robert Hamilton, in returning thanks, said that the clergy of Warwickshire, by siding with his opponents have been assisting to bring home to themselves one of the points in connection with the Irish Church question—whether they were prepared to set apart a percentage of their stipends for the better payment of curates. (Cheers.) In acknowledging a vote of thanks for his impartial conduct, the High Sheriff expressed a hope that nominations and also public declarations of the poll from the hustings would be abolished, as they frequently subjected candidates to

unnecessary insults, occasioned tumult, and were attended by no counterbalancing good results.

**LOUTH.**—Mr. Chichester Fortescue delivered an important speech in returning thanks for his re-election as one of the members for Louth. He denied that the Ulster victories were victories over Protestantism: they had been won by Presbyterian voters acting in conjunction with Roman Catholics. No Protestant had reason to regret such triumphs. He was amused when he saw the land question put forward by Conservative candidates as if it were everything, and the Church question nothing; the Conservative party having ever been the real obstacle to a comprehensive and liberal land measure. The Conservative Prime Minister found his prototype in the court physician of the Governor of Barataria in "Don Quixote." When Sancho Panza was about to touch each delicate viand presented to him, the stern monitor forbade him. Everything at the feast would be injurious to his constitution, and at the end of the magnificent repast the poor wretch was almost starved. Sancho Panza was a representative of Ireland, and Mr. Disraeli and his party refused the people everything asked. He was amazed at Mr. Disraeli having called the Irish people a melancholy people; they were generally supposed to be a light-hearted, but they were not quite so unthinking as formerly. A great deal of mischief was done in Ireland by organised dogmatic proselytism between one Christian body and another; this arose, in part, from the Anglican clergy having nothing else to do. To say that Mr. Gladstone took up the Church question merely to regain power, was (Mr. Fortescue adds) an audacious and preposterous statement. That was not the time to enter into details, but the Irish Church would be treated with generosity. It was not easy at first to swim without practice or without corks, and disendowment must, therefore, be a gradual process. It could not be done with a stroke of the pen. But he held that disestablishment should be early and immediate. He denied that Mr. Gladstone had any intention of diverting the funds to Imperial and British purposes; a more unfounded statement was never made. They would be considered entirely as the rightful property of the Irish nation.

**FIFESHIRE.**—At Cupar, on Tuesday, Sheriff Mackenzie formally stated the result of the poll, and declared Sir Robert Anstruther duly elected by a majority of 710. Mr. J. Boyd Kinnear, the defeated candidate, stated that the reason why there was a majority against him was that there had been wholesale bribery and intimidation. There was not a single district—scarcely a single parish—from which he had not received letters telling him that such had been the case. He felt it his duty to inquire into this matter; and he pledged himself that if he obtained legal evidence of those acts—of which he had no moral doubt whatever—that evidence would be submitted to the Court which had been lately appointed to try these cases. He had letters in his pocket dismissing from their employment men who had voted for him.

**CUMBERLAND (EAST).**—At the declaration of the poll on Saturday a scene occurred such as, even during the excitement of a contested election, is rarely witnessed. It is stated that Sir B. Briscoe, the High Sheriff, was accused of leaning in his conduct to the political party to which he belongs (high Tory), and the annoyance produced in consequence was exasperated by the hon. baronet failing to declare the poll at the hour announced, and keeping the crowd anxiously waiting in the streets. When the High Sheriff presented himself on the hustings he was pelted with missiles, and driven from the place by the exasperated mob, who subsequently indulged in fighting and disturbance, in which several persons were injured. Mr. Howard went off before the official declaration.

**WEST YORKSHIRE (EAST DIVISION).**—The High Sheriff declared the result of the poll on Tuesday at the Town Hall, Leeds. Messrs. Denison and Fielden having returned thanks, Mr. Thompson addressed the assembly. He said, were the contest to be fought again to-morrow, he and his colleague would be prepared to fight. (Cheers.) They knew what had caused their defeat. It had been discussed privately in committee, but the causes were such that it would not do for him to state them publicly at present. Mr. Holden attributed the defeat of the Liberals to the influence of the landed proprietors, who had dictated to their tenants as to how they should vote. He proceeded to argue that this was another argument in favour of the ballot, but his remarks were interrupted by the Tories singing the chorus of "Rule Britannia," and he could not finish his speech. The usual vote of thanks was then accorded to the High Sheriff. The gentlemen elected were then drawn through the streets by a number of men who had taken the horses from the carriage.

**PERTHSHIRE.**—Sir William Stirling Maxwell retires gracefully from the political stage. At the declaration of the result of the polling for the county of Perth, Sir William said:—"I am here, though on flitting day—(laughter)—for the purpose of hearing the state of the poll, which, to my sorrow, I regret to say, I knew before I came. (Renewed laughter.) I believe that on these occasions there is a general desire to see the defeated candidate, to observe how he bears his defeat—how he looks at it, and how he bears it. (Laughter.) I am here for the purpose of affording you that gratification on the appropriate flitting-day. (Laughter and cheers.) I may also frankly tell you that on Saturday night I did not like it at all. (Renewed laughter.) Without saying that I exactly like it now—(laughter)—I venture to tell you I regard it with considerable composure. I hope to-morrow to return to pursuits which have always been more congenial to my mind

than politics, with a certain sense of relief I have not hitherto felt."

#### CLOSE OF THE POLLS.

##### WEDNESDAY.

###### CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

Trail (L)	...	513	Horne (C)	...	275
Elcho (C)	...	396	Hay (L)	...	283
Hamilton (L)	...	1,325	Lockhart (C)	...	1,101
Scott (L)	...	748	Kerr (C)	...	609

##### THURSDAY.

###### BREKSHIRE.

Benyon (C)	...	3,170	Walter (L)	...	2,736
Lindsay (C)	...	3,221	Herbert (L)	...	2,443
Hodgson (C)	...	2,696	Marshall (L)	...	2,399
Howard (L)	...	2,547			

###### ESSEX (EAST).

Round (C)	...	3,871	Western (L)	...	2,350
Brise (C)	...	2,815	Abdy (L)	...	2,302
Kingcote (L)	...	4,982	Somerset (C)	...	4,396
Marling (L)	...	4,857			

###### LANCASHIRE (SOUTH-EAST).

Egerton (C)	...	8,300	Peel (L)	...	7,043
Henry (C)	...	8,040	Thompson (L)	...	6,969

###### NORFOLK (NORTH).

Walpole (C)	...	2,628	Woodhouse (L)	...	2,323
Lacon (C)	...	5,563	Gordon (L)	...	2,066
Duncombe (C)	...	7,314	Cayley (C)	...	1,727
Milbank (L)	...	7,482			

##### FRIDAY.

###### CORK COUNTY.

Downing (L)	...	7,871	Boyle (L)	...	3,516
Barry (L)	...	6,743			

###### DEBBYSHIRE (NORTH).

Cavendish (L)	...	2,904	Jackson (C)	...	2,632
Arkwright (C)	...	2,696			

###### DENBIGHSHIRE.

Wynn (C)	...	3,410	Biddulph (L)	...	2,284
Morgan (L)	...	3,711			

###### SUFFOLK (EAST).

Henniker-Major (C)	...	3,648	Adair (L)	...	3,312
Corrance (C)	...	3,626	Western (L)	...	3,042

###### YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING).

Sykes (C)	...	6,800	Haworth (L)	...	2,591
Broadley (C)	...	5,600			

##### SATURDAY.

###### SURREY (WEST).

Cubitt (C)	...	2,979	Pennington (L)	...	1,740
Briscoe (L)	...	2,339			

###### CARDIGANSHIRE.

At the official declaration it was stated that Mr. Richards, the Liberal candidate, had been returned by a majority of 156. The actual numbers have not, so far as we know, been published.

###### YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING (EASTERN DIVISION).

Denison (C)	...	7,437	Thompson (L)	...	7,047
Fielden (C)	...	7,135	Holden (L)	...	6,897

###### WICK DISTRICT.

Loch (L)	...	850	Laing (L)	...	684
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##### MONDAY.

###### DEVONSHIRE (SOUTH).

Lopes (C)	...	3,234	Amberley (L)	...	2,694
Kekewich (C)	...	3,233			

###### EDINBURGH AND ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITIES.

###### (First Day's Poll.)

Swinton (C)	...	289	Playfair (L)	...	905
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Exclusive of votes from St. Andrew's, which were not expected to become known until much later.

###### MEATH COUNTY.

Corbally (L)	...	1,719	Hinds (L)	...	89
M'Evoe (L)	...	1,688			

###### SOMERSETSHIRE (MID).

Paget (C)	...	3,695	Tagart (L)	...	3,149
Grenville (C)	...	3,636	Freeman (L)	...	2,919

###### SLIGO COUNTY.

O'Connor (L)	...	1,685	Cooper (C)	...	1,134
Booth (C)	...	1,214			

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**NORWICH.**—A petition was forwarded on Thursday night to the Court of Common Pleas against the return of Sir H. J. Stracey as member for this city. The petition claims the seat on behalf of Mr. J. H. Tillet, on the ground of bribery, and that owing to the number of bribed, treated, and unduly influenced votes given for Sir H. J. Stracey, Mr. Tillet was in an actual majority of good and legal votes on the poll. Serjeant Ballantine has been retained by the petitioners.

**LIMERICK.**—Mr. Alderman Tait is about to present to the Court of Common Pleas a petition against the return of Mr. Francis W. Russell, under the new Act 31 & 32 Vict., upon the grounds of intimidation and corrupt practices, undue influence and terrorism.

**THE BURNLEY ELECTION.**—The *Burnley Gazette* thus speaks of the election for that town:—"Mr. Richard Shaw has been returned, by a large majority, as the first member for Burnley. A nobler, a purer, a more complete victory has not been won in England, is not, we should say, recorded in the history of electioneering contests. Without a single paid canvasser—without opening a single public-house or beerhouse—without a penny being spent, except in the most necessary expenses, we, or rather the working-men of Burnley, have, unaided, and solely by their own united efforts, carried 'plain Mr.



Shaw' by a large majority, against the prestige, the power, and the influence of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.O.B., backed by a privileged and hitherto dominant clique, who have used every means the most corrupt, the most unscrupulous, the most dishonourable, to gain their ends."

**GROSS OUTRAGE UPON A CLERGYMAN AT WIGAN.**—On the day of the election for South-west Lancashire, the Rev. Philip Hains, incumbent of St. George's, Wigan, on coming out of the polling-booth, was assailed by a mob of about 500 persons, who had been waiting for his appearance: They rushed upon him, knocked off his hat, and, while some of them seized him and held his hands behind his back, others of them beat him mercilessly upon the face and head. It is said he might have been killed, for the police (twenty-five of whom were Orangemen) stood by unconcerned, had not Mr. Riley and two or three Tory friends who came to his assistance succeeded with great difficulty in rescuing him. The mayor and another gentleman then escorted him to a cab, and took him home. Mr. Hains is very severely bruised, but it is gratifying to state that there is no likelihood of any permanent injury. There seems to be no doubt that this cowardly attack by the brave "defenders of the Church" had been pre-meditated and designed by those who ought to have known better ever since the reverend gentleman delivered his lecture in Wigan in support of Mr. Gladstone and the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

**LANDLORDISM.**—One little incident in connection with the recent election in South Devon is worth recording. At Kingsbridge, we are told that Lord Courtenay, son of the Tory Earl of Devon, "who owns much property in the neighbourhood, stationed himself in one of the polling-booths, but was ordered out." Then the reporter goes on to say, with more force than elegance, "Lord Courtenay was hooted through the streets, and was glad to make himself scarce."

**VOTING BY BALLOT.**—PROPOSAL TO MEMORIALISE MR. GLADSTONE.—The general election of 1868 has conclusively proved the absolute necessity for the ballot. We would suggest, then, that a memorial should be at once prepared and forwarded to Mr. Gladstone by the Liberals of every town in England, setting forth the absolute necessity of the ballot, and calling urgently upon him to direct his attention to this most important subject. Let the burden of the prayer be that the ballot is the only means by which electoral purity can be secured.—*Wellington Journal*.

**CATHOLICS IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.**—One, and only one, Catholic has been returned to Parliament by an English constituency, namely, Sir John Simeon, for the Isle of Wight. Lord Edward Howard has been rejected at Preston, the Hon. Mr. Maxwell at Beverley, and Sir John Acton at Bridgewater; and these three gentlemen have lost their elections because they were Catholics. In Ireland two English Catholics have found seats, namely, Mr. Mathews for Dungarvan, and Mr. Digby for Queen's County. The latter of these gentlemen is a Liberal, the former a Tory, but helped very greatly by the local Fenian interests. The other Catholics who have been returned by Irish constituencies are very much the same as in the last Parliament. At Youghal Mr. Weguelin, a Protestant Liberal, takes the place of Sir Joseph McKenna, a Catholic Tory; and at Dundalk Sir George Bowyer has given way to Mr. Callam, a more decided Liberal and also a Catholic. The number of Catholic members in the new Parliament is twenty-six, including Sir John Simeon.—*Weekly Register*.

**CARDIGANSHIRE.**—At the polling on Thursday Mr. Richards, of Swansea, was returned by a majority of 156. The same evening, at an enthusiastic meeting of the friends in the Temperance Hall, Cardigan, Mr. Richards said:—

He had been told it was all nonsense for him to think he could successfully compete with a Tory in reference to the representation of Cardiganshire, which had been in their hands for about 200 years (excepting the brief period in which Sir Thomas Lloyd had the honour of occupying this post). Cardigan could now stand side by side with Merionethshire, Carnarvonshire, Carmarthenshire, and with a borough in Glamorganshire, as regarded the character of the representations as they now existed as the fruit of undaunted perseverance on the part of the people. He had come amongst them with the intention of fighting a battle of principle, and this was done. This very day week the place was liberally placarded, representing the return of Mr. Vaughan as put beyond all question. Now (Mr. Richards proceeded to say) with all the things they have said against us, we never did anything so foolish as this, we never issued such a bill. To-day, however, we find that we have beaten the Tories so completely, and so fairly, that this, at any rate, cannot be disputed any longer: our conquest is by this evening an accomplished and stubborn fact—and facts are stubborn things. Again and again during the last three months you have heard so much of me that I presume you have by this time become totally satisfied with my principles. How could it have been otherwise, myself a Nonconformist, as are the vast majority of the inhabitants of this county? It has been proved by this time how far the screw could be brought to bear upon the conscience of the voters of this part of Wales. In Glamorganshire the screw has been broken, and it is with great pleasure I acknowledge having had a hand in this useful demolition. I had prophesied it should be the case in Cardiganshire, and now we recognise in sterling figures the early accomplishment of this prediction. The screw is gone, gone—and possibly gone for ever! They had given evidence of the possession of a conscience, and had yielded obedience to its dictates during this political struggle, as they had long creditably done in the erection of places of worship at their own cost, up and down the hills and valleys of his native country. He trusted the landlords would learn to treat their tenants properly, and allow them by all means

to act in harmony with their convictions of duty. During the past fortnight, the screw pressure had assumed a somewhat altered aspect. The severe threats so common at an earlier period took a softer form, such as "We shall be much obliged to you if you will vote for Mr. Vaughan." And then again still more delicately tempered, and the advice was—"If you do not vote for Mr. Vaughan, by all means don't vote for that man from Swansea." He was proud of the honour they had conferred upon him by voting and working so well in his favour, so that now he stood victorious in the fight.

**THE VERDICT OF LANCASHIRE.**—A correspondent of the *Daily News* states that, though Lancashire returns twenty-four Tories and only twelve Liberals, the latter have the majority of votes. The whole power of Church and beer has failed to convert our majority into a minority, even with the aid of the residuum; Murphy and Bacchus combined have to this extent been unsuccessful. In the annexed summary the highest number polled upon each side is mentioned; and in Manchester the votes divided between the fourth Liberal (Henry) and the Tories are reckoned as theirs, the remainder being added to the actual number of voters supporting the three candidates.

	Liberal.]	Tory.
Ashton...	2,147	2,269
Birkenhead ...	2,056	2,935
Blackburn ...	4,399	4,907
Bolton ...	5,451	6,062
Bury ...	2,830	2,264
Burnley ...	2,620	2,238
Clitheroe ...	693	760
Liverpool ...	15,337	16,766
Oldham ...	6,140	5,116
Preston ...	4,696	5,675
Rochdale ...	4,455	3,270
Salford ...	6,141	6,312
Stalybridge ...	2,078	2,405
Stockport ...	2,658	2,714
Warrington ...	1,984	1,957
Wigan ...	2,219	1,920
Manchester ...	22,013	15,314
North Lancashire ...	5,360	6,870
North-East Lancashire ...	3,463	3,612
South-West Lancashire ...	7,415	7,729
South-East Lancashire ...	7,042	8,300
	111,197	110,395

**THE SPEAKER AND THE SHERIFF.**—The Right Hon. J. E. Denison has addressed a letter to Mr. J. Taylor, high sheriff of Nottinghamshire, explaining his reasons for not proposing a vote of thanks to that gentleman at the declaration of the poll. Mr. Denison complains that the high sheriff fixed the nomination for South Notts at Newark on the 16th, the earliest day possible, though the nomination for the borough was to be held on the same morning, while the nomination for the North Division was fixed for the 23rd, the latest day but one possible by law. Mr. Denison asks why the order between the South Division and the North should not have been changed, and the nomination for the North be fixed for the 16th, as there was no borough election at Mansfield to interfere with the county election. It was the duty of the sheriff, he contends, to fix the time for holding his court upon distinct public grounds, and not to favour the objects of any individual or any party. "And," Mr. Denison concludes, "if you are pleased to give me an assurance that the days fixed for the nominations were fixed on public grounds, with concert on the part of the deputy-sheriff with others, I should at once be prepared to express my regret at not having extended to you the courtesy usually extended to those holding your high office." Mr. Taylor expresses himself astounded at such an imputation, and says that he left the details of the arrangements in the hands of the under-sheriff.

**EARL RUSSELL ON WORKING MEN IN PARLIAMENT.**—Earl Russell, in reply to a letter from Mr. George Howell, late a candidate for the representation of the borough and hundreds of Aylesbury, thanking his lordship for the interest he had evinced in his candidature, has written the following note:—"Pembroke Lodge, Nov. 27, 1868.—Sir,—I am sorry that you are not in Parliament. I wish Mr. Odger was there too; you might be of great use on questions of labour and capital, as well as on other questions.—I remain, your obedient servant,—RUSSELL.—To Mr. George Howell."

**MID-KENT.**—The *English Independent* is credibly informed that the new division of Mid-Kent, for which two excellent Liberal candidates offered themselves, was lost through the default of a number of feeble-minded or eccentric Dissenters. There was but a difference of 250 votes between the Conservative who headed the poll and Mr. Angerstein who was at the bottom of it, and Mr. Talbot's majority over Sir John Lubbock was less than sixty, while a much larger number of Dissenters are alleged to have given their votes for the Tory candidates. The Plymouth Brethren are very numerous in the south-west suburb of the metropolis.

It is rumoured that in order to provide a seat for Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. J. B. Smith will retire from the representation of Stockport.

**LIBERALS OPPOSED TO MR. GLADSTONE'S IRISH CHURCH POLICY.**—Of those who voted against the resolutions in April and May last, pledging the House of Commons to the disestablishment of the Irish Church, Mr. Antrobus and Lord Ernest Bruce were re-elected on their promise to support Mr. Gladstone; Mr. Wyld, who would make no pledges, was defeated at Bodmin; and Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Saunderson, Mr. Briscoe and Lord Elcho have been re-elected by county constituencies. The only representative of an important town constituency who has been elected as a Liberal, and who declines to support Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Church question, is Sir Robert

Clifton. On the other hand, several avowed Conservatives will support Mr. Gladstone's policy. Amongst these Mr. Butler-Johnston, Mr. Nicholson, and Colonel Vandeleur may be mentioned.

**LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.**—Much importance has been attached to the verdict given by "the great county of Lancaster" against the policy of Mr. Gladstone, while the judgment pronounced by an even greater county in favour of justice to Ireland has been altogether overlooked. Lancashire, with thirty-three members, sends twenty-two Conservatives and eleven Liberals; Yorkshire, with forty members, returns twenty-eight Liberals and twelve Conservatives. Two out of the three divisions of the West Riding are represented by Liberals exclusively, the Eastern Division and East Riding by Conservatives, and in the North Riding the representation is divided.—*Daily News*.

**THE BRECON BOROUGH ELECTION.**—Another sitting of the magistrates of this borough has been held to hear the charges of bribery preferred against the Conservatives, and a further remand of those implicated was determined upon. The solicitors engaged for the defeated Liberal candidate, Mr. H. Powell Price, have abundant evidence of bribery having been very extensively resorted to in order to secure a majority for the Conservatives, and it is understood that a petition will be presented against Mr. Gwyn's return.

**THE CARMARTHENSHIRE ELECTION.**—"A Welshman" writes to the *Star*:—"As a native of Carmarthenshire, and to correct a misapprehension, I feel it right to state that two Conservatives have represented that county for thirty years without interruption, and that Mr. Sartoris, the Liberal who heads the poll, is a new member," returned by the Dissenters in the teeth of the landlord interest and the screw. He is likely to prove a great acquisition to the Liberal party. Wales has acted nobly in the contest, and the Welsh Dissenters have made superhuman exertions to emancipate themselves."

**MONMOUTHSHIRE.**—"A Gladstonian" writes to the *Star*:—"The promises were greatly in favour of the Liberal candidate, and if that terrible and abominable instrument, the screw, were not used by the Tories, Colonel Clifford would be returned with such a majority as the Tories cannot boast of on this occasion. The present failure can be attributed to nothing but the screw. Many of the iron, tin, and coal-masters throughout the country, together with other employers of labour, seated themselves throughout the day, at or near the tables where the votes were recorded, and used every means in their power to induce their workmen to vote for the Tory candidates. Such expressions as the following were frequently made use of:—"You obtain your livelihood under me, and if you don't vote for my party you will repent"; "It will be better for you in the end to vote for the Tories"; "Colonel Clifford does not find work for you, and if you vote for him, go to him for work also"; "It is your duty to vote the same way as I do," &c. Although, perhaps, there is nothing direct in the above expressions, still I think they are strong instances of intimidation. It is rumoured that bribery, intimidation, &c., were carried on to a great extent in many of the districts, and that a searching investigation will be made in order to bring the guilty parties to justice. If we had the ballot, the Tories could bid adieu to the county of Monmouth."

**A CONSERVATIVE M.P. ON POLITICAL PROSPECTS.**—On Wednesday last a banquet was held at the George Hotel, Northampton, to celebrate the return of the two Conservative candidates for the Southern Division of the county. The Hon. Fred. W. C. Villiers presided. Sir Henry L. Dryden proposed the health of the hon. members, the toast being received with loud cheers. Sir Rainald Knightley, in the course of his remarks in acknowledgment of the toast, said:—

The lowering of the county franchise has been on the whole a success, and a very conservative measure—(cheers)—but the county members are a small minority in the House of Commons. It is the English boroughs which rule the destinies of the kingdom. The counties, both on account of the value of property as well as on account of numbers, have a right to more representation. No doubt in the boroughs, where the franchise has been lowered to household suffrage, the Conservative party have sustained an overwhelming and a crushing defeat, and there is no doubt in my mind that when Parliament meets, and an amendment to the address to the Queen is moved, the Government will be defeated by a majority of over a hundred. I fear that the Irish Church will next follow. (A voice: "It won't.") My hon. friend opposite says he thinks I am mistaken. I only trust that I shall be; but on that point the Liberal party is unanimous. But when the Irish Church question is settled, then Mr. Gladstone's difficulties will commence. It may sound like a paradox, but it is perfectly true that his strength is his weakness. Let me explain it. You are acquainted with the old saying of having "more pigs than teats." (Laughter.) At the present moment, I believe, in the Liberal party there are 35 gentlemen who imagine themselves fully competent to hold Cabinet appointments, and as there are only 12 Cabinet appointments to be disposed of, it is clear that for every gentleman who holds office there will be two disappointed, and they will be very anxious for another shuffle of the cards in order that they may have the opportunity of getting where true genius will be properly appreciated. (Laughter and cheers.) You hear of the great and united Liberal party. It is a great one, but it is not united. There are two distinct sections—the moderate or aristocratic portion, and those who are very advanced and democratic. Merely take, for instance, two names with which you in this town are well acquainted—Mr. Bradlaugh and the Duke of Grafton. (Laughter.) Mr. Bradlaugh and the Duke of Grafton both call themselves Liberals, and yet I should think there are no two men who are further opposed to each other. (Hear, hear.) But it may be said they are not in the House of Commons, and are not likely to come in contact. Take an



instance from the House of Commons itself. Take Lord Grosvenor on the one side and Mr. Bright on the other, and you will find that those two men agree scarcely on one point. And if, as I hear is to be the case, Mr. Gladstone intends to form his government from the extreme section of the advanced Liberals, he will disgust the men of the more moderate portion; and if he also proceeds to carry out the revolutionary programme which Mr. Bright has enunciated, he will frighten them out of their wits. (Laughter.) Then I think it may be possible that the moderate men of both parties may unite together. (Cheers.) There are rumours that Mr. Disraeli is about to retire to the purer and more elevated atmosphere of the House of Lords. I hope it is true, for he has always been an impediment and a stumbling-block to the union of the moderate men of the two parties. (Cries of "No, no," "Never.") I am not speaking wildly or loosely as of a thing I know nothing about. (Hear, hear.) Two and a-half years ago there was very nearly being the combination of parties to which I refer. I am speaking of the time when Earl Russell retired. I knew what was going on then, and I am very well acquainted with the negotiations that then took place, and I have no hesitation in saying that if Mr. Disraeli had been in the House of Lords, or if he had been in heaven or anywhere else than where he was—(cries of "Shame")—that coalition would have taken place, and a strong and a firm Government would have been formed. (Cries of "Don't believe it," "Shame," and general interruption.) That chance was lost, but some other time we may be more fortunate. My only hope is that some coalition of that sort should take place, as with so small a minority the having a Conservative Government again is almost hopeless. (Cheers and hisses.)

**EAST RIDING ELECTION.**—The election contest in this division has been fought under almost insuperable difficulties. The register has been entirely neglected by the Liberal party for thirty years. Nearly all of the landowners are Tories, and many of them have "put the screw" on their tenantry. The supporters of Colonel Haworth (the Liberal candidate) were mainly tradesmen and small freeholders, and threats and intimidations were freely used to prevent their conscientiously exercising the franchise. The influence of the clergy has, without an exception, been exerted in favour of the Irish Establishment. Mr. Gladstone's policy they regard with most pious horror, and no epithet has been too bitter for them to use respecting it. The "No Popery" cry has been largely used, in some instances, by men who never go to any place of worship, and to whom one would have supposed the maintenance of Protestant ascendancy was consequently a matter of no importance. The Liberals who have come boldly out for their principles, have nothing to be ashamed of.—*From a Correspondent.*

**THE DROGHEDA ELECTION.**—A petition by Sir F. M'Cintock has been lodged against the return of Mr. Whitworth for Drogheda. It charges that inflammatory speeches were delivered in the streets by Mr. Whitworth and others in his presence; that mobs were hired by him, or with his knowledge and consent, for the purpose of intimidating electors; that spiritual influence was unfavourably exercised over electors; that on the day of nomination the petitioner and his supporters were attacked, badly injured, and expelled from the courthouse; that on the day of polling an armed mob attacked and severely injured the voters and military; that many who had promised to vote for the petitioner and Mr. Brodigan were induced by terror to vote for Mr. Whitworth, and many who had come a long distance to vote for petitioner were deterred; that Mr. Whitworth could have restrained the mob from violence if he wished, and that if the electors had been allowed to vote petitioner would have been returned.

**PARLIAMENTARY VETERANS.**—Very few of the veterans who sat in the House of Commons through the thirty-six years of the first reformed Parliament will be found in their old places on the 10th of December. They are Mr. Briscoe, Lord Ernest Bruce, Mr. Corry, Mr. Denison, General Forester, Colonel French, Mr. Gladstone, Sir G. Grey, Sir J. Hammer, Sir W. Hutt, Sir J. Johnstone, Mr. Lefroy, Colonel Wilson Patten, Mr. C. R. Talbot, Mr. Traill, and Sir Harry Verney. Those who have retired from Parliamentary life or been defeated in the elections are Mr. H. B. Baring, Sir H. Barron, Colonel Biddulph, Mr. Brocklehurst, Major Cumming Bruce, Sir R. Bulkeley, Mr. W. Ewart, Mr. Gaskell, Lord Hotham, Mr. Ingham, General Peel, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. J. Abel Smith, Sir W. Verner, and Colonel Peers Williams.—*Express.*

**SOUTHAMPTON.**—Captain Maxse and Mr. Moffat, the defeated Liberal candidates for the representation of Southampton, have issued addresses, thanking the Liberal electors for their support, and expressing their regret at the result of the election. Captain Maxse adds:—

To a defeat honourably inflicted I should be the first to submit in silence, but my voice will ever be raised indignantly against the method by which two Tories have been elected to misrepresent the Liberal borough of Southampton. The main causes of our defeat, in the interest of national morality, cannot be too loudly proclaimed. They are coercion and corruption. Captain Maxse proceeds at some length to state cases in support of both allegations.

**THE "SCREW" IN NORTH SHROPSHIRE.**—It is a fact—a fact of which there is ample proof—that a number of cottagers living in a village on the outskirts of Shrewsbury, and just within the northern division, received last week a letter from their landlord, "ordering" them to vote for Mr. Gore and Lord Newport, and deliberately threatening them that if they did not obey his mandate they would have to quit their cottages forthwith. The landlord, we should add, is a well-known county magistrate.—*Shrewsbury Free Press.*

**THE DEFECTION OF LANCASHIRE.**—A Lancashire reporter, who claims to have had large opportunities of observing the gradual growth of public opinion in that

county, attributes its defection to a great measure to the really indefatigable manner in which the "Church and State" advocates have gone about disseminating their opinions latterly. Probably in no part of the kingdom has the Irish Church question been more fully and ably discussed—especially its pro-Church side—than in the large centres of population situated in Lancashire. From very early in the spring to the present time lectures on this subject have absorbed the attention of the majority of our working classes; and the way in which the interest in them has been kept up is something wonderful. In Manchester, Salford, Liverpool, Ashton-under-Lyne, Preston, Blackburn, Accrington, Burnley, and Darwen the people seem never to have tired of the theme. The largest buildings have been insufficient to contain the vast audiences who have flocked into them to hear discourses which were alike as two peas, and with the leading arguments of which they must have become so familiar as with their daily occupation. The Liberals have been active, but not so active as their opponents, who seem to have this time duly estimated the incalculable advantages of agitation in creating and leading public opinion. There has been, too, a considerable awakening of the dry bones of the Conservative Press, as evidenced especially in Preston, in Blackburn, in Bolton, Rochdale, &c. Again, Murphy has really been a formidable agitator on the other side of the question. Madly rash in his assertions, often intensely vulgar and egotistical, always representing himself as a martyr to the public good, Murphy has yet seldom failed in winning the sympathies of the masses. He openly avows himself the best abused man "since the Reformation," and by the responsive cheers which invariably follow his audiences show that they have swallowed the monstrosity entire. On one "great occasion" the manner in which not fewer than 20,000 people put themselves at the beck of Murphy, ready for anything, completely staggered our correspondent's faith in the "Vox Populi" &c., dogma. The Lancashire "mon" is undoubtedly intelligent, but his sympathies are so active, he is so impressive, that he is generally carried away by the first plausible tale. Add to these causes the influence of the clergy of the Church of England, who, as a body, have, indeed, worked with great energy and devotedness on behalf of "the sister Church," and your correspondent believes that we have the chief reasons for the attitude assumed by Lancashire in the elections.—*Times.*

**DUNDEE.**—At a meeting of the electors of this borough, a few days ago, it was determined to pursue to the uttermost the petition against the return of Mr. Henry Matthews, Q.C., who has ousted Mr. Sterjeant Barry, and a considerable sum of money was at once subscribed to defray the expenses.

**HARTLEPOOL.**—It will be remembered that Mr. R. W. Jackson, Conservative, was elected for this new borough by a majority of three over Mr. Richardson, the Liberal candidate. It was alleged at the declaration of the poll that Mr. Jackson had secured his majority by polling dead men and some seamen who were known to be in the Baltic. The Liberals have since been making a careful inquiry, and in an address which Mr. Richardson had just issued he states his intention of demanding a scrutiny.

**MERTHYR ELECTION.**—Mr. Fowler intimated from the bench last week, that not one single case either of assault or drunkenness occurred at Merthyr owing to the election. Merthyr, in fact, was a model town, but this was due to the result of the poll.

**DUMFRIES.**—It is said that the seat of Sir Sydney Waterlow is in danger, in consequence of holding some small Government contract.

**THE LATE WEST KENT ELECTION.**—Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Angerstein have issued addresses to the electors of West Kent, thanking their supporters, and expressing hopes that the Liberal defeat in the division may be merely temporary. Mr. Angerstein adds:—"I wish I had it in my power to include in my thanks all who promised to record their votes for the Liberal cause. Out of 3,730 promises given, 534 electors failed to fulfil them; and cases even occurred of those who had acted on the committee, and who yet recorded their votes for our opponents. Time may show how far this is attributable to the various influences which have been so unusually at work in the late contest. At all events, a careful analysis of the poll-books will shortly show upon whom rests the stigma of unfaithfulness, and to whom, on the other hand, the Liberal party, as I do, owes its renewed and grateful thanks. Although defeated on this occasion, the Liberal party is not beaten. It will, I trust, make use of the first opportunity to recover its position in this as well as in the other two divisions of the county."

**SLANDERS ON MR. ODGER.**—Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., having been told by three Conservative gentlemen, upright and truthful men, that Mr. Odger had received 1,500*l.* for leaving Chelsea, appealed to Mr. James Beal to state publicly the truth about the matter. Mr. Beal writes in reply:—"So far from the statement made to you being correct, there is no foundation for it in any form or disguise. After the decision of the referees had been given and acquiesced in, I saw Mr. Odger, and asked him whether it was agreeable to him that I should suggest to Sir Henry Hoare that the expenses he had personally incurred should be reimbursed him. He absolutely declined to allow me to name it. Mr. Odger behaved throughout with the most complete loyalty to the interests of the Liberal party, and deserves every expression of good opinion which his warmest friends could desire. Any statement like that made to you is a libel on him and all who acted in the matter."

**ELECTION RIOTS.**—At Bandon there has been a deadly conflict between the roughs of each party, and

one or more lives have been lost. Barnaley, in the Southern Division of the West Riding, has been the scene of a disgraceful riot, the police were compelled to draw their outlasses, and several persons were seriously injured. In some districts of West Staffordshire, also, rioting and violence reigned unchecked, until the bands of roughs were dispersed by the military. The defeat of Lord Amberley in South Devon on Friday was made the occasion of riots in several places. At Kingsbridge the windows of the Conservative committee-rooms were broken. At Tavistock clergy-men were pelted in the streets. At Hatherleigh a riot occurred, and the polling-booths were closed at three o'clock. At Kingsbridge Lord Courtenay was hooted in the streets. At Tredar and Blaenarvon, on the occasion of the contest in Monmouthshire, the mob had the mastery for hours, the military were called out, the Riot Act was read, and great destruction of property took place. Seventy-six Monmouthshire rioters, apprehended for creating disturbances, were yesterday escorted by a strong military guard from Usk to Pontypool, and were placed before the magistrates. It is feared there will be further disturbances. At the Leicester Town Hall on Friday five men were charged with being concerned in the riot which took place in Leicester on Tuesday. Witnesses were called who heard the prisoners assert that they would put the borough to some expense before the day was over. This threat they carried out by breaking all the windows they came near. They were eventually remanded. A man named Spencer was then charged with breaking windows during the election. The prisoner did not deny the charge, and he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

**ISLS OF WIGHT.**—"A Constant Reader" complains that we have hardly given so much prominence to the Liberal victory in this constituency as it deserves. But our correspondent can hardly estimate the experience of a weekly newspaper, during the period of a general election. The Liberals of the Isle of Wight deserve all honour for their gallantry and faithfulness to the principles of religious freedom. While other counties were led away by the seditious "No Popery" cry, it is to the infinite credit of this constituency that they returned Sir John Simon, the sole Roman Catholic representative of an English constituency, by so large a majority as 235 over his Protestant opponent, Mr. Baillie Cochrane; while Preston rejected Lord E. Howard, and Bridgnorth refused to return Sir J. Acton, the Isle of Wight Liberals stood firm to their Roman Catholic representative unmoved by all appeals to religious bigotry and the bad example of other borough and county constituencies.

### Manuscript.

Wednesday, December 2, 1868.

### CLOSE OF THE POLL.

EDINBURGH AND ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITIES.

(Close of second day's poll.)

Swinton (C) ... .. 1,088  
Playfair (L) ... .. 1,071

The constituency numbers 4,800 electors.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The Florence Chamber of Deputies have approved the bill introduced by Signor Cairoli, granting Italian civil and political rights to all Italians of the provinces not yet united to the Kingdom of Italy.

Lord Napier of Magdala and the Earl of Mares left Suez yesterday morning on board her Majesty's ship *Feroze*.

From Madrid we learn that a decree has been issued by Senor Sagasta, recommending the civil governors of the provinces to be on their guard against reactionary manoeuvres, the object of which is to disturb public meetings, in the hope that the Government may thereby be induced to withhold from the citizens the right of holding such meetings. The governors are to warn the people that those who attempt to create disorder are simply agents of the Bourbons. The Government is determined to maintain liberty, and to punish all who attempt to violate the rights the country has acquired. Another decree throws open the professions of stock and general broker and interpreter to all Spaniards and foreigners.

The *Times* publishes the following cable telegram dated yesterday:—"In Jefferson Davis's case at Richmond, counsel moved yesterday to quash the indictment, on the ground that the 14th Amendment to the Constitution prescribes disfranchisement as the only punishment for rebellion. The argument was postponed until Thursday."

### MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

There was a moderate supply of English wheat on sale here to-day, the quality of which was good. The trade continued in the same dull, inactive state, but prices were without considerable change. In foreign a few retail sales were effected, at late rates. Barley changed hands slowly, at reduced prices. The malt trade was dull, and drooping in price. There was a large supply of oats, but good sound corn changed hands on former terms. Beans were a slow sale, at the recent reduction. Peas were little inquired after, but no change took place. There was nothing doing in the English seed market.

### ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English & Scotch	810	1,450	2,800	300	1,500
Irish	—	—	—	6,500	—
Foreign	11,540	7,530	—	21,710	1,500 cwt.
					3,750 bbls.
					Mains, 4,500 qrs.



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One Line . . . . . A Shilling.  
Each additional Line . . . . . Sixpence.  
There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1868.

## SUMMARY.

WITH the exception of the returns for the two Scotch Universities, and Orkney and Shetland—returning between them three members—the General Election is now over. The result may be thus stated:—

	L.	C.	Total.	Majority.
England . . . . .	245	216	461	29
Wales . . . . .	23	10	33	13
Scotland . . . . .	60	7	67	43
Ireland . . . . .	66	39	105	27
	384	272	656	112

If two of the remaining seats be placed to the credit of the Conservatives, and the other be assigned to the Liberals, Mr. Gladstone will command a majority of 111 members in the new House of Commons. The return for Horsham being a tie, the total number elected will be 659, till the House has decided how the accident shall be dealt with. It will be seen that about three-fourths of the Liberal majority is contributed by Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

The contests during the past week, though not numerous, have been of great interest, and in the English counties have been decidedly adverse to the Liberal cause. In Berkshire Mr. Auberon Herbert, a young man of great promise, did not succeed in securing a second Liberal seat; Mr. Walter being safe, in consequence of the minority clause. South East Lancashire followed the other divisions of the county by returning two Conservatives; and the supporters of Mr. Disraeli wrested a seat from the Liberals in East Cumberland, North Derbyshire, and East Essex, and have easily held their position in North Norfolk and East Suffolk. Lord Amberley's gallant onslaught in South Devon failed; Mr. Freeman and Mr. Tagart were hopelessly defeated in Mid-Somerset; and Mr. Pennington was also far behind in the West Surrey contest. The result of the severe struggle in the East Division of West Riding, is specially disappointing. The second Conservative won by only about a hundred votes, and there is little doubt that this constituency will, when the Irish Church question is disposed of, return Liberals. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Holden left safe constituencies to fight the Liberal battle in a doubtful county division, and deserve the highest praise for their self-sacrificing spirit. The sole English gain for the party throughout the week has been a second seat for West Gloucester, carried in the teeth of the Duke of Beaufort by Mr. Marling.

The three other sections of the United Kingdom have again sustained the Liberal party. In Ireland a seat has been won for the counties of Cork and Sligo respectively, and so few have been the contests in that country, that the fears of serious disturbances, except in Drogheda, have not been realised. South Lanarkshire and Roxburghshire have followed the example of other Scotch counties by declaring for Mr. Gladstone. Though Lord Elcho has successfully repelled the attack upon his seat for Haddingtonshire, his companion in the Cave, Mr. Laing, has been entirely beaten in the Wick District, and his lordship is one of the few Adullamites returned to the new Parliament. The meritorious and daring assault on the seat of Sir Watkin Wynn, the great Welsh magnate, for Denbighshire had a curious result. His colleague, Col. Biddulph, a very mild Whig, resolutely declined to sanction any disturbance of the tacit compromise in the county,

and has lost his own seat. Sir Watkin has not been thrown out, but he has been provided with a Radical colleague in the person of Mr. Osborne Morgan. The return of Mr. Richards for Cardiganshire, spite of powerful landlord influences, adds another staunch representative of Welsh Nonconformity to the House of Commons.

Now that the elections are all but over, both sides are preparing for inevitable changes. Even the *Standard* is fain to admit that it is, perhaps, not improbable that in a few days after the meeting of the new Parliament the Conservative Administration will retire from office. The Government is putting its house in order. Vacant posts are being filled up, one peer and a batch of new baronets have been created, and a few days ago the public were surprised with the announcement that the Premier's lady was to be created a peeress in her own right, under the title of the Countess of Beaconsfield. Mr. Disraeli naturally declines political extinction by being transferred to the House of Lords. Sir Rainald Knightley (who has been speaking out his mind relative to his nominal leader) and the genuine Tories will regret this continuance of Mr. Disraeli in the Commons, but the party cannot afford to lose so able a tactician, and skilful an educator. With all his faults, Mr. Disraeli is not a self-seeking man, in the common acceptance of the term, and no one grudges the honour conferred on him through his wife, excepting in so far as it may appear to be a special mark of royal favour. His successful rival, undisturbed by his defeat in South-West Lancashire, gratefully accepts the "generous, unasked, and unparalleled kindness" of the electors of Greenwich, but remains for the present in retirement in Hawarden Castle, till called upon to assume the grave responsibilities of Prime Minister of England.

The foreign news of the week is meagre. The Emperor Napoleon is still troubled with the Baudin affair, and it is said that some two thousand magistrates are preparing to protest against the arbitrary measures taken against the newspapers which have published the list of subscriptions for erecting a monument to that somewhat obscure political martyr.—In Spain the alternative of a Monarchy or Republic is still discussed. Public feeling is strongly in favour of a king, but is at a loss whom to fix upon for the onerous distinction.—The President Elect of the United States is mercilessly pursued by office-seekers. Though General Grant burns their letters, he cannot escape the intrusion of the "carpet-baggers," whether he appears in the West, visits New York, or tries to seclude himself at Washington. But his resolution and individuality of character are making a very favourable impression on all his countrymen who are not looking for official favours.

## THE NEW BROOM.

WILL it sweep clean? In appearance, at any rate, it is a good serviceable broom—strong in the handle—full in the brush—capable of being used to good purpose for any reasonable ends. No doubt, in Mr. Gladstone's hands it will do the work it was specially put together to do—but how will it do general work? We are not over sanguine about it. Not that we attribute much importance to the fact that the members returned to serve in the present House of Commons, belong to the same social class as those of the Parliament recently dissolved—for while the representative medium may be unchanged, the will to be represented by it is of a decidedly altered character. But the constituencies, so far as we have been able to judge them, are evidently not very far in advance of their Members. As compared with the old constituencies, they may be described in shopkeeping phraseology, "Ditto, a size larger." They have given an impulse to Liberalism of the familiar stamp. They have made it a power. They have not stamped upon it any new and original design. In some sense "the thing which hath been is the thing which shall be." The machinery of legislation will move easier, and will answer to a somewhat lighter touch—but its evolutions will be much what they were, and its fabrics, though, possibly, more numerous and more finished than formerly, will, we imagine, be "much of a muchness."

"New brooms sweep clean." The old adage, no doubt, will be verified in Parliamentary proceedings. For instance, the House of Commons just returned, will make a clean sweep of the Disraeli Government. Administration by intrigue will speedily come to an end. Before Christmas Day, we confidently hope, the reign of political charlatanism will have ceased. This result alone will be ample compensation for the disquietude, the trouble, and the expense of a General Election. The politically demoralising

ingenuity of office in the hands of a minority, is a national humiliation from which we expect to be raised as soon as Parliament meets. It will be an unspeakable relief. Happily, there is no room for misgiving about it. On this head, the country has spoken with rare authority and precision. It does not like playing with great national interests as men play at billiards. It looks upon politics as something higher and more serious than a game of hazard. It values integrity above cleverness—straightforwardness above dexterity—seriousness of purpose above party unscrupulousness. Pluck it admires, and intellect also—they are qualities it would fain see in any man at the helm of public affairs—but the reckless audacity of a consummate actor offends its best instincts, and soon becomes intolerable. The nation has borne with Mr. Disraeli until its patience is exhausted. No fertility of resource can now save him. The Nemesis of his past career is close upon his heels. The Householders' Parliament, his own creation, will presently be down upon him. He knows it—he will resign himself to the inevitable—he is already "making to himself friends of the Mammon of unrighteousness," and, actor to the end, is studying how he may fall with dignity.

But when Gladstone has been installed as Prime Minister, what will this Parliament do? Will it follow his lead? and, if so, whither will he lead it? Probably, it will give him a steady support in any course he is likely to initiate for two or three years to come. It will stand by him on the Irish Church question, which we can hardly believe with Lord Stanley is destined to occupy more than one Session. But, then? Well, we look to it to aid him in a substantial retrenchment of expenditure. He is thoroughly in earnest on that point, and he has awakened the interest of all the popular constituencies in relation to it. We may almost safely predict a succession of brilliant budgets. Mr. Bright's "free breakfast table" is not altogether beyond the range of practicability. Any approach to it will be gradual, of course, but rigid economy and able finance may be expected to greatly abridge the distance between us and it before the present Parliament shall have served out its term. We do not forget that some of the objects certain of being aimed at by the present House of Commons will be expensive, but we are convinced that even the Civil Service estimates of later times will bear much weeding, and that the army and navy are preposterously burdensome, regard being had to their lack of efficiency.

How Parliament will deal with the question of Education it would perhaps be unsafe to predict. The existing machinery cannot be summarily set aside, and clericalism will probably tinge our instructional institutions for many long years to come. The working classes, however, we imagine, will not bring so powerful and decided an influence to bear on the form which popular education will take in this country, as was once supposed. The number of primary schools will be largely increased, the quality of the teaching given in them will not, perhaps, be much improved or deteriorated—the distribution of the means of instruction will, no doubt, be more equable—and the principle of compulsion, as it is partially applied in the Factory Acts, will be made to cover, it may be, a much wider range of juvenile employment. But we shall be agreeably disappointed if this Parliament settles a wise, liberal, and permanent system of national education.

It will be unsafe to pursue our speculations concerning the probable course of the new House of Commons into further detail. That it will redress Mr. Disraeli's compound householding grievance may be taken for granted. That it will greatly alter the distribution of electoral power seems problematical. But surely, after the experience of the last General Election, it can hardly withhold from voters the shelter of the ballot. Its mode of dealing with that question will severely test its reforming sincerity. The representatives of territorial influence will perhaps be joined by the representatives of the deep purse in their efforts to obviate the proposed change. But, as in the case of the extension of the franchise, excited public opinion may be too strong for Conservative prepossessions, and it is not impossible that the response to the next appeal of the Crown to the country may be given under legal conditions and arrangements much more favourable than heretofore to quiet, truthfulness, and freedom.

On the whole, the first Householders' Parliament, we think, will be found to justify to a very moderate extent, either the hopes of Radical Reformers, or the apprehensions of scared Constitutionalists. There are good grounds for anticipating that it will be an improvement on its predecessor, but hardly



for expecting that it will do much in laying down new lines of legislation. Great as is the Liberal majority, it would be comparatively helpless save under Mr. Gladstone's guidance. Much—almost everything—will depend, in the first instance, upon his life, health, energy, and resource. We should have been better pleased if the deliberative capacity of the representative assembly had been of a more striking order. But, as it is, we feel thankful that it will be swayed by an enlightened, upright, and patriotic chief, and that what it attempts, for awhile at any rate, it will attempt under his direction and responsibility.

#### THE ENGLISH COUNTIES.

THE English county elections were concluded on Monday, and it is now possible to estimate the entire result, and to draw from it some not unimportant conclusions. Contrary to general expectation, the Conservatives have carried 128 out of the 171 English county seats, nearly three-fourths of the whole. In the other divisions of the kingdom, the Liberals have increased their Parliamentary strength in the county districts. Wales sends three additional county members to support Mr. Gladstone. In Scotland, which gains two new county seats by the Reform Bill, eighteen Liberals have been returned by the rural population against eight at the last election. In the late Parliament the Conservatives had a majority of two in the county representation of Ireland, and there is now a majority of twelve in favour of their opponents. But in England the Conservatives, who at the last election obtained 65 per cent. of the county seats, have now increased that proportion to 75 per cent., and the members for these districts constitute not far short of one-half of the minority which will next month sit behind Mr. Disraeli.

The reasons of this overwhelming success of the Conservatives in the English counties are various. Not the least important is the dexterous manipulation of the Reform Bill by Mr. Disraeli, who was allowed to frame its provisions for the advantage of his party without the Liberals being quite aware of the drift of his proposals. Twenty-five seats taken from boroughs were conferred upon a number of counties, which were subdivided in such a way as to give every possible advantage to his supporters. Twenty of these seats have been carried, most of them with great ease, by the Conservatives; several without a contest. These gains represent the substantial advantage accruing to the Tories from the Reform Act. Whether it will be permanent time will show.

When we come to analyse the results of the county elections, there is little reason for supposing that the Conservative triumph of 1868 will be repeated on the same scale on a future occasion. A considerable number of the seats were won by small majorities on a large poll, and the decision of the county electors is by no means so decisive as would appear from the relative proportion of Liberals and Conservatives actually returned. On this point the *Times* remarks:—"Lancashire has returned eight Conservatives, but the electors who recorded their votes in the four divisions of Lancashire were 23,200 Liberals against 26,500 Conservatives. Kent returned six Conservatives, but the Liberal voters in Kent were 10,885 against 11,905 Conservatives, or, in round numbers, as eleven to twelve. Every county has not been contested in every division, and it is impossible to compare with exactness the Liberal and Conservative county strength throughout England; but an attempt has been made which shows that, approximately, the Liberal supporters of county candidates in the last election were 164,000 against 191,400 Conservative voters, and the division of representatives corresponding to this proportion would be 79 Liberal to 92 Conservative county members, instead of 45 to 128, the actual result of the elections." It is further to be borne in mind that one or two of the Tory gains, notably those in North Nottingham and Mid Lincoln, if not in East Cumberland, were the result of Tory trickery rather than of honest warfare.

Looking, however, at the broad result as it stands, the defeat of the Liberals in the county divisions has been signal and unexpected, and is mainly to be attributed to the special issue raised by their leader. "The Irish Church question has, in fact," says Mr. Muntz, the defeated candidate for North Warwickshire, "changed all the county elections from what they usually are—contests for political opinions—into contests for religious feeling, and this view is borne out by the fact that the personal popularity of the respective candidates appears to have been wholly ignored by the electors. Men who have merited the highest esteem and

honour, and men who have sat for the same constituency for years, and men of large local influence, have not been distinguished by the number of votes given to them from men who must almost be regarded as disreputable—men of no Parliamentary experience, men entire strangers to localities for which they have been elected. In fact, the votes of the county constituencies have been given upon the Irish Church, without regard to political opinion or other influence." Though Mr. Muntz does not expressly say so, there is no doubt that the Tory candidates were mainly carried by the agency of the clergy acting in co-operation with the local landlords. The one section used the "No Popery" bugbear; the other employed the screw. It is only necessary to read the statements in another column which we have extracted from the local newspapers to learn the disgraceful devices that were employed in order to arouse the prejudices and passions of the tenants-at-will and the new 121. voters, and the coercion that was put upon independent electors. Trickery, falsehood, and fanaticism were the agencies that gained many a Conservative seat, and in not a few counties nearly every parish found in the parson a Tory electioneering agent ready to hand. We would commend these facts to the earnest attention of lukewarm Non-conformists who see in the Anglican clergy only a useful religious agency. If the parsons had had their way, justice to Ireland would have become a mockery, and they would risk the dismemberment of the empire rather than remove the monster grievance of that country.

Happily the Protestantism of Wales and Scotland, and the loyal spirit of the Irish electors, have frustrated the partisan policy of Mr. Disraeli and his clerical adherents. The Tory victories in the English counties are, in truth, the precursors of great disaster to the party, and a fatal blow to Church supremacy. They have not prevented Mr. Gladstone from obtaining a majority of more than a hundred in the new Parliament, but they have once more, and at a critical juncture, exhibited the English Church as the foe to the popular cause. The Anglican clergy have helped to hasten the consummation they have been blindly striving to avert. But for the scenes that have been enacted in the counties, vote by ballot would have remained a theoretical question. Now it is one of pressing practical importance, and when it comes, landlord and clerical ascendancy in the rural districts will be overthrown. That Mr. Gladstone should have secured an overwhelming majority, and that it should have been obtained in spite of the most fanatical efforts of aquires and parsons, is a result which bodes ill for our landed aristocracy and is fraught with danger to the English State Church. There are not a few, in due course, that will adopt the conclusion of "A Clergyman of the Church of England," who, in a letter to the *Daily News*, says that though the hitherto steady advocate of the Establishment of the Church of the majority, he is convinced by the disgraceful conduct of the clergy, especially those of Lancashire, that the State connection is, "under all conditions, an injury to the Church and to Christianity."

#### ELECTION TRIALS.

It is matter of public notoriety that, at the General Election just concluded, a vast amount of money was spent beyond what was required for legitimate expenses. Either candidates and their election agents had not taken the precaution to study the Corrupt Practices at Elections Act, passed last Session, and so fell naturally into their old habits, or, what is still more likely, the former purposely averted their attention, while the latter used the money, with which they were lavishly supplied, with an implied understanding to "win at any rate—purely, if possible, but if not, by a judicious resort to unfair influences." No doubt the moral certainty that corrupt practices have been resorted to with a view to change the free choice of any given constituency differs widely from the legal proof requisite to establish the fact before the appointed court of law. The general aspect of the place on the day of election, the inebriety which pervades its streets and lanes, the state of sottishness in which many of the voters are brought up to the poll, the way in which they vote, the striking contrast between lists of pledges and the number and nature of the votes recorded, and the rumours, springing up no one knows whence, which fill the air, and indicate the prevalence of corruption, just as miasma indicates rottenness, may suffice to convince men of common sense and common observation that illicit agencies have been employed in connection with the choice of members. The difficulty in such cases has always been to get

behind the screen, to put one's finger upon the briber and the bribed, the treater and the treated, and to bring such proof before a tribunal inclined to sympathise with the evil doers and their deeds, as would necessitate a conviction.

Much of this difficulty has now been removed. The process for trying controverted election returns has been immensely simplified, and the expenses consequent upon it very materially abated. We insert in another column a very able paper from the *Star*, under the heading of "Corrupt Practices at Elections; how to Utilise the New Act." We are not about to travel over the ground so clearly laid out by our contemporary. It will suffice to point our readers' attention to it. Having done so, we may reasonably ask, where is the constituency conscious of having been debauched by wicked practices, that will not, with the facilities now placed in its hands, attempt at least to purge itself of its foul stains? We can hardly conceive it possible for any, even a small, borough, to sit passively down under the degradation inflicted on it by unscrupulous partisans. Nor do we envy the men who, aware that they have furnished the sinews of an unholy war, and have thereby carried by storm Parliamentary seats which they would otherwise have been unable to gain, must now secretly writhe in fear, lest what was illegally snatched by them should presently be legally taken from them.

We earnestly trust that petitions will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas against every member believed, on reasonable grounds, to have secured his election by improper practices. The remedy is really at last in the hands of the people, and if they fail from apathy or faintheartedness to employ it where it is urgently called for, the demoralisation at which they wink will assuredly lie at their own door. A set of rules has been published by authority, relating to Proceedings on Election Petitions in England, and, as we have already said, the *Star* has given a lucid description of them. Under their guidance, no one desirous of obtaining the avoidance of a seat in the House of Commons on account of the unlawful practices used to obtain it, need be at any loss as to the course to be pursued. The Rules, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, are "very clear, exact, minute, and comprehensive." We trust they will be acted upon wherever the occasion obviously calls for it.

#### CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS ACT.

(From the *Morning Star*.)

Towards the close of last session an act passed into law, the existence of which on the statute-book might seem to be unknown to large numbers in this country, and these the very persons against whom some of its boldest provisions were aimed.

The Legislature has done its part; it remains for the people to do theirs. It is no longer a Herculean task involving the expenditure of a fortune to gain even a chance of ousting a corrupt candidate. At a comparatively small expense, and without the trouble of coming to London, the certainty of depriving of his ill-got honour a member of Parliament who has resorted to unlawful practices may be attained. The process is as simple as that for the recovery of a few pounds. The machinery for detecting and punishing corrupt practices is as impartial, as coldly severe, as it is possible to conceive.

The great change that has been made consists in the transference of the trial of election petitions from a committee of the House of Commons to a judge of the superior courts. Men are naturally disinclined to punish crimes they themselves have committed or may commit, and it is equally natural that they should be indisposed to find men of their own class guilty of those crimes. The members of Parliament that sat on committees were very often entirely destitute of judicial qualities. The sieve through which a member's conduct was strained was very coarse. It will henceforward be sifted through the fine network of trained legal intelligence. Therefore we shall not see bribery allowed to exist unpunished, provided only that it is not too barefaced, and is not practised on too large a scale. The passing of a single shilling will, in the eyes of Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Blackburn, or Mr. Baron Martin, the three judges appointed to try election petitions, be as truly corruption as if one hundred or one thousand pounds were in question. A glass of beer given to a voter for his vote will, in their eyes, be sufficient to unseat the member of Parliament who gave it, or on whose behalf it was given. Nor will they be less stringent in the interpretation of undue influence. The master who pressed his workmen to vote for him, the local magnate that promised his influence or some other advantage to the poor voter, the man who paid the rates of a single householder in order to secure his suffrage on the polling-day, has placed his Parliamentary existence at the mercy of the first man of public spirit enough to assail it. The conveyance of any voter to the poll, in any borough except East Retford, Shoreham, Cricklade, Much Wenlock, and Aylebury, if made conditional on his voting for a certain candidate, would, according to the opinion of two eminent counsel, "come within the definition of bribery, and avoid the election." No man knows better than Mr.



Coleridge and Mr. Macnamara the way in which the judges are likely to look at these questions, and they take exactly the same view as we do of the great change that has taken place.

Having regard (they say) to the change in the tribunal for the trial of election petitions, and that they will be heard before a judge of a superior court, who will decide not only the law, but also the facts, we think it will be very dangerous for any candidate, or for any of his agents or committee-men, to hire conveyances for borough voters, and that if they do so, the judge will probably be satisfied that expressly or impliedly a condition was made with the voter for the disposal of his vote when conveyed to the poll, and thus the election may be avoided altogether, and the candidate exposed to the penalties of bribery.

Any promise or reward or inducement of any kind held out to cause an elector to vote in a certain way, any oppressive use of the relations between master and servant, landlord and tenant, if traceable directly or indirectly to a successful candidate or his agents, avoids his election; while it should be remembered that any paid agent—and this, we think, will be held to include publicans whose houses are used for electioneering purposes—who voted has been guilty of a misdemeanour. The effect and purport of the forty-fourth section of the Act, with which we have specially to do, should be emphatically pointed out. This section provides that, if on the trial of an election petition under this Act, any candidate is proved to have personally engaged in the election, as a canvasser or agent for the management of the election, any person who he knows has within the previous seven years been found guilty of any corrupt practice before any competent tribunal—from a committee of the House of Commons to an assistant judge—his election shall be quashed. The extent of the application of this section will probably be very wide. Much will depend on the interpretation the judges place on the word "personally." That interpretation, if such as we anticipate, would make the candidate responsible for having in his employ any man as canvasser or agent who within seven years had been found guilty of bribery. It will not be necessary to prove agency previous to investigating as to the existence of corrupt practices, and the judges are likely to be content with much less slender evidence than the committees, whose decisions were somewhat elastic. The strong probability is, that if any man in the employ of a candidate, however remotely, bribes, the candidate will be held responsible.

To the unprofessional mind the readiest analogy for the new tribunal is a county court judge when he sits without a jury. The judge will exercise some of the functions of a commission, and may himself summon witnesses in order to examine them touching the matters in question. Any elector, whether he voted or not, or any candidate, may present a petition. The petition, as a matter of course, must be signed by the petitioner or petitioners, and should be presented twenty-one days after the return has been made with the clerk of the Crown. But when the petition alleges any corrupt practice it may be presented at any time within twenty-eight days after the money or other reward has been paid—a provision designed to meet a case where the money would be paid after the election was over. The presentation of the petition is of the same simple character as the entire machinery, and is done by leaving it at the office of the Master nominated by the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. A copy of the petition must be left with it for the Master to send to the returning officer. When the petition is presented, or within three days afterwards, the petitioners give security for the payment of costs, amounting to 1,000*l*. This may be done in one of three ways—either by four sureties entering into their own recognisances, or a deposit of the money, or partly in one way and partly in the other. As it is one of the rules laid down by the judges—(a copy of these rules may be obtained for 1*s*. at Mr. Edward Cox's, 102, Chancery-lane)—that "no proceeding under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, shall be defeated by any formal objection," any person may draw up a petition, but in the third and fourth rules it is laid down that the petition shall be divided into numbered paragraphs, each of which shall be confined to a distinct portion of the subject, and must conclude with a prayer, as all petitions do. The following form, or one to the like effect, should be adopted:—

In the Common Pleas.

The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.

Election for [state the place] holden on the day of A. D.

The petition of A. of [or of A. of and B. of], as the case may be, whose names are subscribed.

1. Your petitioner A. is a person who voted [or had a right to vote, as the case may be], at the above election [or claims to have had a right to be returned at the above election, or was a candidate at the above election]; and your petitioner B. [here state in like manner the right of each petitioner.]

2. And your petitioners state that the election was holden on the day of A. D., when A. B., C. D., and E. F., were candidates, and the returning officer has returned A. B. and C. D., as being duly elected.

3. And your petitioners say that [here state the facts and grounds on which the petitioners rely]

Wherefore your petitioners pray that it may be determined that the said A. B. was not duly elected or returned, and that the election was void [or that the said E. F. was duly elected and ought to have been returned, or as the case may be.]

With the petition the petitioner leaves the name of his attorney, who must have an address within three miles of the General Post Office. The next thing is to give notice to the respondent of the presentation of the petition, and, in case he evades the service,

then sticking up a notice of the petition in the Master's office will be enough. If objection is taken to the security, the matter is heard and decided by the judge. The next thing is the time and place of trial of each election petition. This will be fixed by the judges on the rota. The day being fixed and the place, which will be in the borough or county whose election is *sub judice*, unless there be good grounds for choosing some other locality, the Master sticks up a notice in his office, and sends a copy of it to the petitioner, and to the respondent, that is, the person petitioned against, and to the sheriff, when it is a county, and to the Mayor, when it is a borough able to boast of such a dignity, fifteen days before the day appointed for the trial.

The fifteen days having elapsed, down comes the judge to the peccant borough or county, in so much, and in not less or more state than a judge of assize whose mission is to try the gaol delivery, or a breach of promise, or a squabble between two tradesmen. The counsel from the nearest circuit probably attend, not with "Parliamentary bar" fees on their briefs, but the modest figures known to *nisi prius* practice. The judge himself, if he thinks necessary, will call witnesses independently of counsel on either side. The investigation will probably be over in a day or two. Conducted on the spot, the means of detecting bribery will be much fuller and more reliable than heretofore. The judge decides both on law and fact, and reports his decision to the House of Commons. If he reports that a member is guilty of bribery, or of using undue influence, or of treating, or of conveying voters on the understanding previously mentioned, or in any way interfering with the freedom of choice of the constituency, the House of Commons at once acts on his report and avoids the election. In the case of Scotland put the Court of Session for that of the Common Pleas, and the proceedings are exactly the same. In Ireland the Court of Common Pleas will occupy exactly the same position in relation to that country as the Court of Common Pleas in England does in relation to this, and analogous proceedings to those we have described may be resorted to there.

Under this Act the trial of an election petition will be proceeded with notwithstanding the acceptance by the respondent of an office of profit under the Crown. This otherwise comparatively unimportant part of the statute has within the last week obtained a real interest. A foolish *canard* was set afloat to the effect that the Tories meant to petition against Mr. Gladstone's return for Greenwich, in order to prevent his acceptance of the Premiership which the nation has conferred upon him. It is unnecessary to say that this stupid report displays not only the malignity, but the ignorance, of those from whom it sprang.

The question of costs is an important one. But the arrangement in this regard is most satisfactory. The costs, with the exception of a very trifling portion, will follow the results of the petition in all cases where the judge orders it. This practically means that they will follow the result in all cases. But the advantage of making the judge's order decisive one way or the other as to costs is this. Sometimes, where a petitioner has been unsuccessful, there may be such suspicious conduct on the part of the respondent as to justify the course taken by the petitioner—and in these instances the judge would probably order that each party should pay his own costs. There may, too, be occasions where the judge would feel called upon to make a successful petitioner pay his costs. All costs will be taxed by one of the masters, and therefore a successful petitioner who has costs allowed may not get all he has been out of pocket. But the margin of loss would be very narrow and altogether insignificant as compared with the old system.

The decision of the judge is final. But, if it should appear to the judge on the trial of the petition that there is a point of law involved, or should there be a question as to the admissibility of evidence, then the judge will reserve a point for consideration of the full court, as is commonly done on a trial at *nisi prius*. If, on the face of the petition, it appears that it can be stated as a special case, the full court will make an order accordingly. The case will be argued before them sitting *in banco* at Westminster, and they will report to the Speaker the determination of the court, which, like the decision of the judge, will be final. It may be said here that in summoning witnesses and general practice the court will take the ordinary procedure at *nisi prius* for its model. When the conduct of the returning officer is complained of he may be made the respondent; nor should it be forgotten by those anxious to put down bribery that the successful candidate is not the only person who should be assailed. The recipient of the bribe is a misdemeanant, liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment, and should be dealt with accordingly.

**THE GOVERNMENT ACQUISITION OF THE TELEGRAPHS.**—The arrangements for the purchase of the telegraphs by the Government are being actively carried on, and a Commission appointed by the Accountant-General has nearly concluded the inquiry into what the net profits of the companies really are. A complete collection of the instruments used has been arranged in the library of St. Martin's-le-Grand. It is said to be a most interesting display, and one which shows in a remarkable manner the vast progress which has been made since the first application of electricity to the purpose of telegraphy.

"Employment so certainly produces cheerfulness," says Bishop Hall, "that I have known a man come home in high spirits from a funeral, because he had the management of it."

## THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The following is a list of members elected since our last number. To the names of new members and of those who represent new constituencies a \* is prefixed. We shall publish the entire list when the elections are completed.

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

Places.	Members.	L. C.
Berkshire ..	Colonel Loyd Lindsay ..	1
	Mr. R. Benyon ..	1
	*Mr. John Walter ..	1
Cardiganshire ..	*Mr. E. M. Richards ..	1
Cumberland, East ..	*Mr. W. N. Hodgson ..	1
	Hon. C. W. Howard ..	1
Denbighshire ..	Sir Watkin Wynn ..	1
	*Mr. Morgan ..	1
Derbyshire, North ..	Lord G. Cavendish ..	1
	*Mr. Arkwright ..	1
Devon ..	Sir M. Lopes ..	1
	Mr. Kekewich ..	1
Essex, East ..	*Mr. James Round ..	1
	*Colonel Ruggles-Brise ..	1
Gloucester, West ..	Colonel Kingscote ..	1
	*Mr. S. Marling ..	1
Lancashire, S. E. ..	Hon. Algernon Egerton ..	1
	*Mr. Snowden-Henry ..	1
Norfolk, North ..	*Sir Edmund Lacon ..	1
	Hon. F. Walpole ..	1
Somerset, Mid. ..	Mr. Grenville ..	1
	Mr. A. H. Paget ..	1
Suffolk, E. ..	Mr. Henniker Major ..	1
	Mr. Corrance ..	1
Surrey, W. ..	Mr. G. Cubitt ..	1
	Mr. J. Briscoe ..	1
Yorkshire, East ..	*Mr. Sykes ..	1
	*Mr. Broadley ..	1
Yorkshire, N. Rid. ..	Hon. Octavius Duncombe ..	1
	Mr. F. A. Milbank ..	1
Yorkshire, W. R. E. ..	*Mr. Beckett Denison ..	1
	*Mr. Joshua Fielden ..	1
Yorkshire, S. W. R. ..	Viscount Milton ..	1
	Mr. H. F. Beaumont ..	1

### SCOTLAND.

Caithness-shire ..	Mr. Traill ..	1
Haddingtonshire ..	Lord Elcho ..	1
Lanarkshire (S.) ..	*Major Hamilton ..	1
Roxburghshire ..	Sir W. Scott ..	1
Wick District ..	*Mr. Loch ..	1

### IRELAND.

Cork County ..	*Mr. Downing ..	1
	Mr. Barry ..	1
Galway County ..	Mr. W. H. Gregory ..	1
	Viscount Canning Burke ..	1
Meath County ..	Mr. Corbally ..	1
	Mr. M'Evoe ..	1
Sligo County ..	*Mr. O'Connor ..	1
	Sir R. G. Booth ..	1
Total Liberals returned ..		384
Total Conservatives returned ..		272

Liberal majority .. 112

Three seats remain to be filled. The poll for Orkney and Shetland will be taken to-day. The polling for the Edinburgh and St. Andrew's representation commenced on Monday, and may last until Friday, and the polling for Glasgow and Aberdeen commences to-day, and will terminate on Saturday.

**NEW OATH FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.**—The following is the new oath of allegiance provided by the Act of the last session to be taken by members of the new Parliament:—"I (giving the name) do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God."

**DR. GUTHRIE ON THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF EDINBURGH.**—At the annual *soirée* in connection with the Portsburgh United Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Guthrie said, with the exception of Naples, there was no place of so much attraction and beauty as Edinburgh. He would say of their city as the Bible said of Jerusalem, that it was the perfection of beauty. But there was another aspect of Edinburgh. He had been through the worst and the darkest places of London. He had gone through the worst places in Paris, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Florence, and Naples; and he never yet saw in any place—with the exception, perhaps, of the Jewish quarter in Frankfort-on-the-Maine—and he did not believe that any man had ever seen in any pagan or Christian land—such a sight as could be seen between the Castle-hill and Holyrood Palace. (Hear, hear.) The streets were thickly planted with public-houses. On every side were temptations to vice and drunkenness. Nothing could be more startling or humiliating than the information given to Lord Napier, the hero of Magdala. The commander of the regiment last stationed at Edinburgh told him that they brought with them 5,000*l*. And they left it in the High-street of Edinburgh. (Hear, hear.) The first question with every man was, "What shall I do to be saved?" The second should be, "What shall I do to save others?" The best method, he thought, of remedying the present state of matters was to work by a combined movement. Let every denomination and every congregation take a district. Let the worth and the wealth of energetic, rich, and influential congregations bring their efforts to bear on the districts inhabited by our home heathen. Let them each have a certain number of agents. Let it be systematically done. If that were carried out, they would not know Edinburgh in ten or fifteen years; it would be entirely changed.



## RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

The following tables show the losses and gains of each party in the old and new seats as far as the elections have gone:—

OLD SEATS.		
LIBERAL GAINS.		CONSERVATIVE GAINS.
Ayrshire (North) ...	1	Ashton ...
Bandon ...	1	Bewdley ...
Bath ...	1	Bolton ...
Bedford ...	1	Boston ...
Belfast ...	1	Buteshire ...
Berkshire ...	1	Coventry ...
Buckinghamshire ...	1	Chester ...
Cambridge ...	2	Cumberland (East) ...
Canterbury ...	1	Derbyshire (North) ...
Carmarthenshire ...	1	Derbyshire (South) ...
Carnarvonshire ...	1	Dungarvan ...
Carlisle ...	1	Durham (North) ...
Carrikerfagus ...	1	Essex (East) ...
Christchurch ...	1	Horsham (tie) ...
Cockermouth ...	1	Kent, East ...
Cheltenham ...	1	King's Lynn ...
Colchester ...	1	Lancashire (North) ...
Cork County ...	1	Lancashire (South) ...
Cornwall (East) ...	1	Leicestershire (South) ...
Cricklade ...	1	Lincolnshire (South) ...
Denbigh ...	1	London ...
Derby ...	1	Malmesbury ...
Dover ...	1	Middlesex ...
Dumfriesshire ...	1	Monaghan ...
Durham ...	1	Norwich ...
Durham (South) ...	1	Nottingham ...
Edinburghshire ...	1	Notts (North) ...
Essex (South) ...	2	Pembroke ...
Exeter ...	1	Penryn ...
Galway ...	1	Poole ...
Gloucester (West) ...	1	Portarlington ...
Grantham ...	2	Portsmouth ...
Hastings ...	1	Rye ...
Helston ...	1	Salford ...
Hereford ...	1	Shrewsbury ...
Haverfordwest ...	1	Shropshire (South) ...
Hertfordshire ...	1	Stafford (West) ...
Ipswich ...	1	Sligo ...
Kidderminster ...	1	Southampton ...
King's County ...	1	Stockport ...
Londonderry ...	1	Sussex (East) ...
Macclesfield ...	1	Taunton ...
Maldon ...	1	Wallingford ...
Merionethshire ...	1	Westminster ...
Monmouth ...	1	Wigtonshire ...
New Ross ...	1	Worcester ...
Newry ...	1	Worcestershire (East) ...
Oxfordshire ...	1	
Perthshire ...	1	
Queen's County ...	1	
Sandwich ...	1	
St. Ives ...	1	
Sunderland ...	1	
Tewkesbury ...	1	
Tiverton ...	1	
Warrington ...	1	
Wexford County ...	1	
Whitby ...	1	
Wigan ...	1	
Youghal ...	1	
Total ...	63	51

NEW SEATS.		
LIBERAL GAINS.		CONSERVATIVE GAINS.
Aberdeenshire (West) ...	1	Cheshire (Mid) ...
Ayrshire (South) ...	1	Devonshire (East) ...
Birmingham ...	1	Essex (West) ...
Burnley ...	1	Hartlepool ...
Chelsea ...	2	Kent (Mid) ...
Darlington ...	1	Lancashire (N. E.) ...
Derbyshire (East) ...	2	Lancashire (South) ...
Dewsbury ...	1	Lincoln (Mid) ...
Dundee ...	1	Manchester ...
Glasgow ...	1	Norfolk (North) ...
Gravesend ...	1	Salford ...
Hackney ...	2	Somerset (Mid) ...
Hawick (Border) ...	1	Staleybridge ...
Lanarkshire (South) ...	1	Surrey (Mid) ...
Leeds ...	1	Yorkshire (W. Riding, Eastern Division) ...
Lincoln (Mid) ...	1	
Liverpool ...	1	
London University ...	1	
Merthyr ...	1	
Middlesborough ...	1	
Staffordshire (East) ...	2	
Stockton ...	1	
Widnesbury ...	1	
Total ...	27	24

## THE NEXT GOVERNMENT AND THE NEXT SESSION.

The papers have already commenced the task of Cabinet making, though Mr. Gladstone is far from having been sent for, and remains in the retirement of Hawarden Castle. According to the inauguration of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. Gladstone, of course, will be First Lord of the Treasury, with Mr. Childers as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Brand will supply a needful link between Liberals of the old school and the new, and sit in the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. W. E. Forster will preside at the Colonial Office, Mr. Goschen at the Board of Trade, Mr. Cardwell at the War Office, and Mr. Stansfeld at the Admiralty. Lord Clarendon will be Foreign Secretary, the Duke of Argyll Secretary

for India, and Mr. Chichester Fortescue Secretary for Ireland. The new office of Minister of Education is destined for Mr. Lowe, who, pending its establishment, will sit in the Cabinet, probably as Vice-President of the Council, the Presidency of the Council reverting, as before, to Lord Granville. It will be observed that in this list the Duke of Somerset, Lords Russell, Halifax, De Grey, and Wodehouse, with Mr. Villiers, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Layard, Sir George Grey, and other members of the last Liberal Government, find no place, nor is their nomination for the Home Office. Other papers add their quota of speculation. The *Solicitors Journal* assigns the woolsack to Lord Justice Wood, who will, it is expected, be succeeded as Lord Justice by Sir Roundell Palmer, who will be at the same time raised to the peerage as a counterpoise to Lord Cairns in the House of Lords. Mr. Coleridge is, we believe, to be Attorney-General, and Mr. Jessell, Solicitor-General; some other place, not yet defined, having to be provided for Sir Robert Collier, it being reported, truly or falsely we know not, that neither he nor Mr. Coleridge will serve under the other. According to another authority, the Earl of Kimberley (late Lord Wodehouse), and not Lord Clarendon, is likely to be the new Foreign Secretary.

A rumour was prevalent at the Admiralty on Friday (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*), that, after all that has been said, the Duke of Somerset may, on the change of the Ministry, take office again as First Lord of the Admiralty. The appointment would be far from unpopular in the service, especially as it is supposed his Grace would avail himself of the tried judgment and professional abilities of Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, who for many reasons should be requested to hold the appointment he now fills. It is believed at the Admiralty that the 16th of December will be the last day on which the present board will transact more than the routine business of the office; consequently, on or before that day all the appointments which are vacant will be filled up.

The future position of Mr. Bright is of course a subject of keen speculation. The *Pall Mall Gazette* having stated that there are "good grounds" for presuming that Mr. Bright "will consult both his own independence and the interests of the new Government by remaining one of its unofficial supporters," the *Birmingham Post* declares that "no person—and certainly no newspaper—has any authority whatever to speak of Mr. Bright's intentions in this matter." We should not be surprised if the hon. gentleman were to be offered the Secretaryship for Ireland.

A rumour has been current to the effect that the Ministry would probably resign on the eve of the meeting of Parliament. The *Post* understands that this story is quite unfounded, and that the Government, having challenged the verdict of the country, will abide by the issue, and stand or fall on the result of the motion of want of confidence which will be at once put forward by the Opposition on the assembling of the new House of Commons. The present Government will not challenge the re-election of Mr. Denison as speaker.

The London correspondent of the *Lancet* writes:—"Is there to be another cave on the Liberal side of the House? One would be sorry to think there was any immediate prospect of such an event; but men talk as if it were already on the eve of accomplishment. I believe, however, that in the House of Commons itself no such combination as that of the Adullamites is possible, at any rate for a season. The 'Cave' has been scattered to the four winds of heaven, the happy defeat of Mr. Samuel Laing, which has left that gentleman at liberty to devote his eminent talents to 'finance,' having completed the rout. Poor Lord Elcho, with his faded smile and emasculated intellect, must, I fear, retain his seat on the Opposition benches, and play at patronising the Tories when they cross the House to join him. He won't belong, I am sure, in discovering that 'twas distance lent enchantment to his view of their principles and leaders, one of Mr. Disraeli's epigrams being all that is wanted to reduce him to a state of suffering silence. But if Mr. Gladstone will have at his command within the House a compact and loyal party, he won't be without his enemies out of doors, and in that Upper Chamber, to which, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the political wisdom and statesmanship of the nation are confined. There is a superfine party amongst the Liberals which has adopted as its motto the new beauty of 'Young England,' 'Blessed are they that sneer,' and which has now set itself the somewhat difficult task of sneering Mr. Gladstone out of his place at the head of the Liberals of England. The member for Greenwich has the one quality which in the eyes of these gentlemen is sufficient to neutralise all manner of virtues—the quality of earnestness. So they are conspiring in their own pitiful fashion to get at the head of affairs 'a gentleman.' 'Gladstone's temper'—about which we have heard nothing for the last two years—is again being talked of, and languid disciples of the Apostle of Sweetness and Light, who fear that they are going to fall straightway into the hands of the unwashed Philistines of the Reform League, are recalling to each other 'the doocid inconsiderate and ungentlemanly way in which Gladstone threw up the cards in 1866.' All this, like Mr. Mark Tapley's rattle-snake, 'means mischief'; but it will need something more than the very feeble writing to which the *Pall Mall Gazette* has lately been reduced, and the wire-pulling of Lord Elcho and the club-men, to carry that meaning into effect. Mr. Gladstone is the undisputed master of the situation, and is not likely to be tripped up by the snarles of his superfine critics. He and not Lord Granville or anybody else will be the next Prime Minister of England."

## Foreign and Colonial.

## FRANCE.

Five more French editors were on Friday night sentenced to various punishments for offences connected with the Baudin affair—M. Delescluse, M. Peyrat, and M. Duret, who have already been once condemned to fines, deprivation of civil right, or imprisonment, and M. Hebrard and M. Weiss, of the *Temps* and *Journal de Paris*, to a fine of 1,000 francs. The *France* denies a rumour that reactionary projects are entertained in official circles.

M. Joubert has been elected a deputy to the Legislative Body by a large majority. He is a decided opponent of the Government.

MM. Emile Ollivier, Adolphe Thiers, Jules Favre, Louis Bancel, Emmanuel Arago, Ernest Picard, Jules Simon, Henri Rochefort, and Gambetta will be the candidates of the Liberal Union for the approaching Paris elections.

## SPAIN.

There was a Republican demonstration in Madrid on Sunday. Several thousands were present. Those who took part in it assembled in the Square of the Second of May, and proceeded thence to America-square. On arriving in front of the Royal Palace, Senor Castelar said, "Let us swear that no king shall ever again enter this Palace!" The procession subsequently returned to the square from whence it started, and Senores Orense, Castelar, and two others addressed the crowd, amid shouts of "Long live the Republic!" The assemblage then dispersed. The Provisional Government, certain that public order would not be disturbed during the meeting, did not take any measures of precaution.

A circular, bearing the signature of Senor Olozaga, has been issued by an association called the Committee of Conciliation, inviting the Liberal electors to support the monarchical programme—the only safeguard against the hypocritical intrigues of the reactionary party—who, it says, are turning to account the idea of a republic in order to destroy the fruits of the revolution.

The Provisional Government are about to recall twenty-eight civil governors, to substitute men more soundly devoted to their views.

Senor Olozaga has been appointed Ambassador at Paris, and has left Madrid.

Relative to the agitation of the Republican party, the special correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"Whatever numbers Orense and Castelar may muster, I also think that, to the ears of thinking Spaniards, 'Republic' sounds like anarchy, and 'Federation' bodes dissolution. Neither the Government, nor the people, nor the Cortes, in my opinion, will ever accept a Republic if they can possibly help it. Nevertheless, unless the Spaniards find, not only a king, but such a king as they want, the problem must not be looked upon as properly solved; stability in the Government cannot be expected, either under a monarchy or a commonwealth."

The same writer says more is to be feared from the apathy than the violence of the Spanish people—

The great wants of this country are order and economy in the administration, and religious, commercial, and industrial freedom. Hitherto the Provisional Ministers cannot be said to have constituted either a cheap or a provident Government. General Prim, as Minister of War, has been accused by the Opposition of having raised the expenditure of his department by 19,000,000 reals (190,000l.). The Government organs defend him by saying that the increase only reaches one-third of that sum. But no economy, at any rate, has been effected in that quarter, and it may be freely asserted that lavishness has equally characterised the rule of the other Ministers. The Minister of the Finances may flatter himself that he will tide over the present difficulties. Rothschild has really taken up the 4,000,000l. loan of 1867; the new 20,000,000l. loan has lately been subscribed to with more alacrity. The subscription amounted to 2,322,260l. on Tuesday, and hopes are entertained that one-half at least of the loan will be covered by Spanish subscribers. All these, however, as the Minister himself observed, are mere Treasury operations. Means are found for him to settle old scores and to pay his way from day to day, and even these advantages are purchased at a somewhat high rate. But the one thing needful is to make the two ends meet, and hitherto no means occurs either of reducing the expenditure or of increasing the revenue.

Whether a monarchy or a republic be adopted, it is not likely to be permanent or result in great social changes—

Spain, in my opinion, is not unlikely to settle down in its old, unsatisfactory, half-despotic, half-anarchic state. I see no traces of a Cavour or a Bismarck, no transcendent genius or will, no creative or regenerative powers anywhere. I see nowhere a man—nowhere a people. For the sake of humanity we ought to congratulate this country on its easy and happy issue out of a period of dangerous transition. But what the Spaniards anticipated as a "cataclysm" either has not come, or is destined never to come. Revolutions are terrible evils, but they have their uses, and I see hitherto no symptoms—I foresee no chances of a real revolutionary crisis in this country. "There is one bad woman the less in Spain," that is all. Progress, there is, and there will be, of course, because it is a universal law in our time; but it is the old gradual, relative progress. It will still leave Spain many miles in the rear of other civilised nations. Spain has come to the brink of a great chasm. She lacks either the strength or the spirit to jump over it. Political leaders would have attempted too great a leap, but the mass of the nation opposes that force of inertia, that apathetic stupidity with which the gods themselves would wrestle in vain.



## AUSTRALIA.

The Victoria Parliament has been prorogued, and it is expected to reassemble in January next. The appropriations were voted, including the arrears due to the former Governor, Sir Charles Darling, amounting to nearly 5,000*l*. The Government intends raising the loan of two millions for railway purposes in London, and a further sum of half a million for waterworks in Melbourne. The effects of the late legislative deadlock are disappearing, and confidence is re-established. The Meat Preserving Company is in full operation.

The South Australian Ministry has been defeated. Mr. Hart formed a new administration which also suffered defeat on the land policy. Mr. Hay attempted the formation of a new Cabinet, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Bagot has taken his place. The wheat harvest is expected to be abundant.

At Sydney a new Ministry has been formed, with Mr. Robertson as Premier.

The latest advices from New Zealand state that the rebellion is still extending. The Bishop of Lichfield had arrived at Wellington.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Mazzini, who is at Lugano, in Switzerland, is stated to be now convalescent.

The health of the young Duke of Brabant has decidedly improved.

The French war vessel *Levrette* has passed through the Suez Canal.

Another shock of earthquake was felt at Bucharest on Friday night. It does not appear to have done any serious damage.

The Federal Council of North Germany was opened on Monday by the President of the Chancellery, in the absence of Count Bismarck, the Chancellor.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has entered upon his duties as a Professor at the Cornell University, New York. His course of lectures on English history will commence at the close of the course now being delivered by Professor Agassiz.

Queen Isabella, who has a great and catholic taste for society, being asked last week by a distinguished official how she liked Paris, replied, "Like it! If I had only known how nice Paris is, I would have abdicated years ago."

The resignation of Garibaldi as a member of the Italian Parliament was formally communicated to the Chamber on the 24th inst. The General vacated his seat, it will be remembered, some time since, announcing the fact at the time in a letter to his constituents.

A telegram from Berlin states that a new postal treaty, which is being negotiated between Great Britain and North Germany, stipulates that the postage between the two countries is to be three-pence, and that the system of Post-office orders is to be introduced.

**RELIGIOUS EQUALITY IN HUNGARY.**—One more obstacle was placed in the way of the return of priestly domination in Austria by the passage on Monday, in the Lower House of the Diet at Pesth, of the bills relative to mixed marriages and religious equality.

**VEUVIUS AND ETNA.**—The intensity of the eruption of Vesuvius is said to be diminishing. But the rival mountain has commenced a display. On Saturday evening a colossal eruption commenced from the north-east cone of Etna, increasing in intensity. The weather was clear and fine.

**THE AUSTRIAN PRIME MINISTER AND HIS DECORATIONS.**—A few days ago Baron de Beust experienced a disagreeable surprise on returning to his house at Vienna from Pesth. He found that during his absence some thief had stolen all his decorations. They have since been recovered. They had been pawned to a *bric-a-brac* dealer, who, on hearing of the reward offered brought them to the police. The thief has not been captured.

**THE FAMINE IN INDIA.**—The *Times of India* thinks it will be several months before anything approaching relief for the famine-stricken districts of India can be found in those districts themselves. Prices are rapidly increasing, emigration continues, and the area of scarcity is extending. The want of water is felt more than that of even grain and grass. There is even more reason for anxiety regarding the crops in Orissa. In another quarter it is stated that the food prospects over all Northern India are very gloomy.

**M. BERRYER**, who has been lying in a hopeless state for some days, died on Friday. He was born in Paris, Jan. 4th, 1790, and was early called to the Bar, of which he remained, up to within a short period of his death, one of its most eminent and most distinguished members. He took a more or less active part in all the great political events of the present century as a Legitimist, and leaves behind him a name ennobled by the purity of his character and the brilliancy of his genius.

**AN IMPERIAL COMPLIMENT.**—The *Gaulois* narrates the following anecdote:—"In a circle at Compiègne, a few evenings back, the conversation turned on the Chassepots, the irresistible effects of which were explained by a general. The Empress observed: 'We also require Chassepots in order to preserve our ascendancy and influence, and they are: beauty and grace at twenty; cleverness and wit at thirty; and kindness of heart at forty.' The Emperor, who had gradually approached, answered with a smile, 'You did not wait for the full age to possess the entire arsenal.'"

**THE IMPORTATION OF SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS TO QUEENSLAND.**—The proceedings of the Queensland Government with reference to the importation of natives from the South Sea Islands, to which the attention of the Colonial Office has already been directed in this country, is stated to have created

considerable sensation at Sydney, and a committee has been formed to call the attention of the Colonial authorities to the matter. In Sydney, as in England, the importation or immigration of these aboriginal islanders is considered as only a form of slavery, and it is not unnatural, therefore, to find that the indignation of the colonists of New South Wales is roused, as it has already been roused here, on the subject. It is to be hoped that the Home Government will put a stop to a system so objectionable in its character and results.

**THE METEORIC SHOWER IN AMERICA.**—The meteoric display on Friday night became still more magnificent as the night advanced. Between the hours of one and two o'clock not less than a thousand meteors fell by actual count. From this time until sunrise the fall was incessant, and it is not an over estimate to say that 7,000 fell within the field of vision of spectators in this city. The night continued cloudless, affording every opportunity to the watchers to see the wonderful shower. It is somewhat to be regretted that, owing to the lateness of the hour, eleven o'clock, at which the meteors first began to show themselves, so many of those who could best have enjoyed the rare sight had retired to bed. Last night several brilliant meteors were seen crossing the heavens from north to south, as did those of the night preceding.—*New York Times*, Nov. 17.

**EXPLOSIVE MISSILES IN WAR.**—The results in the International Conference at St. Petersburg, for preventing the use of certain explosive missiles in war, are now made public. It is decided that the Powers which sign the convention shall relinquish, both in sea and land warfare, the use of explosive projectiles weighing less than 400 grammes and filled with inflammable matter. This obligation is not binding upon any of the contracting Powers when at war with a state which has not signed the convention. The Prussian plenipotentiary proposed that the question should be reopened for a more extended discussion, but the proposition was rejected. The protocol embracing the decisions of the conference is signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Russia, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Portugal, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Sweden, and Persia.

**NOVA SCOTIA AND THE NORTH AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.**—The *Halifax Morning Chronicle* of the 7th contains a long letter from Mr. Joseph Howe upon the repeal movement in Nova Scotia. Mr. Howe announces that he has ceased to take part in that movement from a conviction that it cannot possibly lead to any result. All parties in England, he says, are in favour of the British colonies in North America being united in one great confederacy, so that there is nothing more to hope for from a Liberal than from a Conservative Cabinet. For a time it seemed to him that there was hope in another direction—a union of the maritime provinces might be formed; but this had been found impracticable, and now nothing remained to be done but to make the best of the union. The letter is said to have caused a good deal of excitement in Nova Scotia and in Canada. Mr. Howe hitherto having been the leader of the repeal movement.

**THE HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.**—The apprehension entertained as to the health of the Emperor Napoleon seems to be well founded. "Not only," says one of the correspondents of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "did he not mount on horseback and follow the hounds at the grand hunt the other day at Compiègne, but, contrary to his usual practice, he accepted assistance while getting into and alighting from his carriage. At the shooting party one could see that he walked with great difficulty and seeming lameness, dragging his legs, which were spread rather wide apart, after him as it were, and with his arms held out to steady his movements. On the evening of the cure a chair was placed for him on the balcony of the chateau, on which he continued seated until the conclusion of the affair, although the Empress and Princess of Wales were both standing. At the performance at the theatre too, a night or two afterwards, he sat with his head bent forward on his chest the whole time, seemingly perfectly inattentive to everything that was going on." The rumour of the indisposition of the Emperor which has been circulated on the Bourse, is categorically denied. His Imperial Majesty presided on Friday at the Council.

**THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.**—General Grant, the President-elect, this week arrived at Washington, and is busily engaged in clearing away the accumulated business at army headquarters. To-day these matters have called him to New York. His opposition to show and ostentation has plainly appeared in all his movements. The journey from Galena, Illinois, to Washington was quietly performed, all "receptions" being carefully avoided. He bade his friends at Galena good-bye in an address of but a few words upon leaving them, and the only speech he made on the journey was one at the Illinois town of Belleville, where some uniformed political clubs gathered at the railway-station. His entire speech was the following:—"Gentlemen, I see many of you in uniforms. You laid them off three years ago, and you can now lay them off again, and we will have peace. Good night." His entry into Washington was done as quietly as President Lincoln's in March, 1861. The Washington politicians have been particularly anxious to give him a reception, in order to testify their regard and pave their way to office, but Grant will not have anything of the kind, and plainly told them so at an interview this week. He also has announced that all letters from office-seekers are destroyed by his secretaries without being shown to him, and thus he gets rid of the perusal of a class of letters that were pouring in upon him at the rate of

400 to 500 a day. He wants to be let alone; to get rid of advisers and botheration of all kinds, and intimates this so plainly that he will probably be permitted to have his own way. He is also particularly averse from letting any one know his political opinions. The belief is gaining ground that President Grant will be what America sadly needs—a President unfettered by party, and that, after inauguration he will do what he thinks right regardless of the desires of politicians. In disregarding the wishes of office-hunters, flatterers, and politicians, he has already shown himself a bolder man than any President this country has had since Andrew Jackson.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of candidates who passed the examinations indicated:—

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE HEBREW TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, IN THE GREEK TEXT OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, IN THE EVIDENCES OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION, AND IN SCRIPTURE HISTORY.**

**FIRST EXAMINATION.**—First Class.—Charles Richard Cecil, private study. Second class.—Thomas Blackall, private study.

## B.S. EXAMINATION.

**PASS EXAMINATION.**—Tempest Anderson, B.Sc., University College; John Wreford Langmore, University College; George Vivian Poore, University College; John James Ridge, B.A., B.Sc., St. Thomas's Hospital.

## M.D. EXAMINATION.

Thomas Cole, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Arthur Wellesley Edis, Westminster Hospital; John Wickham Legg, University College; Thomas Michell, London Hospital; Charles William Philpot, B.Sc., King's College; Robert Shingleton Smith, B.Sc. (Gold Medal), King's College; John Kent Spender, King's College.

## M.S. EXAMINATION.

Marous Beck (Gold Medal), University College; Edward Lloyd Harries Fox, M.D., University College; Henry Greenway Howse, Guy's Hospital.

## SECOND B.A. AND SECOND B.S. EXAMINATIONS.

**EXAMINATIONS FOR HONOURS.—(B.A. ONLY).**—**CLASSICS.**—First class.—John Hooper (Scholarship), University College; † Thomas Crookell, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw.

**ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.**—First class.—De Watteville, the Baron Armand, University and Regent's Park Colleges. Second class.—Sidney Chapman, Private study; Edward Dillon, University College; Thomas Oliver Harding, University College.

## (B.Sc. only.)

**CHEMISTRY.**—First class.—Wm. Augustus Tilden, (Disqualified by age for Scholarship) Private study.

## B.A. and B.Sc. conjointly.

**MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.**—First class.—John Hopkinson, B.Sc. Scholarship, Trinity College, Cambridge, and Owens. Second class.—Gilbert Delahoy Jennings, B.A., University College; James Charter, B.A., Private study; George Serrell, B.A., University College.

**LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.**—First class.—George Serrell, B.A., Scholarship, University College; Edward Markham Skerritt, B.A., University College. Second class.—Henry William Watkins, B.A., King's and University Colleges; Richard Watson Portrey, B.A., Wesley College, Sheffield; Charles Stuart M'Lean, B.A., Wesleyan Collegiate Institute, Taunton. Walter Frederic Adeney, B.A., private study; Charles Sheldon, B.Sc., Owens College, equal. Third class.—John Gilliott Garbutt, B.A., private study; Gilbert Delahoy Jennings, B.A., University College; Walter James Nicholas, B.A., Wesleyan Collegiate Institute, Taunton, equal. Henry Shaen Solly, B.A., University College; Thomas Hodggett Gordon, B.A., University College; William Dyson, B.A., Wesley College, Sheffield.

## THE ATTACK ON PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

The attack by the Chinese on the Protestant missionaries at Yangchow, of which we have not till now heard the correct particulars, is likely enough, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the *Times*, to lead to unpleasant consequences. The writer, who dates his letter October 13, says that the missionary party had not been long settled when an organised system of placarding was resorted to to excite popular feeling against them. They were accused of kidnapping children and boiling them up for medicine; of abstracting the heart and liver from dead bodies and eating it; of administering drugs and philters to Chinamen which turned them into foreigners. Their religion was foully abused. The natural consequence was that the populace got excited, mobbed and pelted them, and eventually smashed the windows in their house. Repeated remonstrances were addressed to the Foo, or prefect, during this time. No steps were, however, taken by the officials, and on the 22nd of August a mob of several thousand people surrounded the mission-house, broke into it, and set fire to the lower story. The occupants were maltreated; the ladies had to throw their children out of the window, and jump out after. Mr. Reid lost one of his eyes. Eventually the party were rescued by an official guard and shipped off to Chinkiang. After their departure the contents of the house were burnt, and its lessor was imprisoned and tortured. Directly on hearing of the affair Mr. Medhurst, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Shanghai, under whose charge Chinkiang has been lately placed, went to that port, and, finding how matters stood, ordered up her Majesty's ship *Rinaldo*, in order that he might be

\* Worthy of Medal.

† Worthy of Scholarship.



fittingly supported in his representations to the authorities. In the meantime the excitement spread to Chinkiang, where a riot was got up among the Tartar soldiery, and threats were expressed of destroying the foreign settlement and burning down the consulate. But the scheme was thought better of next day, when the guns of the Rinaldo were seen looking over the town. There is every reason to believe that this riot was got up by the authorities. The people of Chinkiang took no part in it. To the Viceroy it would be represented as a popular row, and the position of the Yangchow officials would be lightened. Mr. Medhurst went into the city with a guard of marines and bluejackets from the Rinaldo, and insisted on the punishment of the ringleaders. On September 8, still with a guard from the Rinaldo, Mr. Medhurst went to Yangchow, visited the scene of the riot and had an interview with the prefect, from whom he demanded the release of the lessor of the mission-house, and the punishment of the *literati* who were believed to have instigated the proclamations and the attack. The prefect, who was white with fear, conceded at once the first part of the demand, but professed his utter inability to comply with the latter. Finding it impossible to settle matters satisfactorily on the spot, Mr. Medhurst determined to go to Nankin and negotiate with the Viceroy himself, and requested the unhappy prefect to accompany him. The latter did so, as far as Chinkiang, and anchored his boat alongside the Rinaldo, but slipped out during the night, and went off in a fast row-boat, to try to get the start of her Britannia Majesty's Consul, and to see Seng-kwo-fan before him. He had miscalculated, however, the power of steam. The Rinaldo passed his boat about half-way next morning, and left him gesticulating wildly to be taken in tow. He arrived after Mr. Medhurst's interview with the Viceroy was over. This occurred on the 11th, amid all due state and ceremony. His Excellency showed every disposition to concede the different points asked—the punishment of the instigators, the payment of an indemnity of 2,000 taels by the actual rioters, the release of the lessor of the house, and the engraving on stone of a proclamation declaring that foreigners had a right to live at Yangchow unmolested. Everything promised a speedy settlement of the affair, when suddenly Captain Bush withdrew the Rinaldo, and left Mr. Medhurst to finish his negotiations in a Chinese house-boat. The result may be imagined. Relieved from her presence the Viceroy retracted everything; abandoned politeness for insolence; became obstinate, instead of yielding; refused to punish anybody or to remove the magistrates; offered 1,000 taels only as compensation; and though offering to issue the notification, declined to give it the required importance by engraving it on stone. Her Britannia Majesty's Consul had of course no option but to reject these terms, withdraw to Shanghai, and place the matter in the hands of Sir Rutherford Alcock, where it now rests. It is added that Captain Bush's departure was occasioned by illness; but his withdrawal of the Rinaldo was utterly unnecessary. The steamers that ply between Shanghai and Hankow pass Nankin nearly every day, and he could have gone to Shanghai in one of those in as great if not greater comfort than on board his own vessel.

#### FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR WIGAN.

On Thursday morning, about nine o'clock, a fearful explosion of fire-damp took place in the Arley mine of the Hindley Green Collieries, about two and a half miles from Leigh, and about five miles from Wigan. The total loss of life exceeds sixty. The works belong to John Scowcroft and Co. (Limited). The underground manager is Mr. Ellis Dreeman, who was on the spot when the accident occurred. The day-men had just partaken of breakfast, and at the time of the explosion upwards of 300 men and boys were at work. About nine o'clock a tremendous explosion was heard, and all in the immediate neighbourhood were struck dead, some being frightfully mutilated. A rush took place to both the up and down shafts, and a considerable number were wound up uninjured. For some time the spot where the explosion took place was inaccessible through the prevalence of choke or afterdamp, but as soon as the ventilation was improved the pitiful search commenced. Upwards of twenty were rescued alive, and were at once attended to by Drs. Brayton and Ormrod. The process of extricating the bodies of the killed was necessarily a very slow one. Up to two o'clock thirty-eight bodies were taken from the pit, all, with two exceptions, being conveyed to a large out-building adjoining the pit shaft. The bodies were laid in rows on wooden benches, hastily constructed, and presented a most melancholy and harrowing spectacle. The process of identification was necessarily very slow and uncertain, as the injuries sustained so much disfigured the features. It is remarkable that all the men brought out were young men, the eldest not being apparently over thirty years of age. A portion of the workings was on fire, rendering it difficult to get at the whole of the bodies, all on the east side, excepted. Before night fifty-four bodies were recovered. Many of the boys who were killed had clean faces, and the features were as placid as if the healthy-looking lads were merely slumbering. Some of the men were dreadfully wounded; others were much burned, and in one instance the flesh had been burned to the bone off a man's finger. Many of the killed are relatives. In the workshop, on Thursday, lay the corpses of two brothers named Tyldesley. They were two of the four sons of a widow who only lost her husband quite recently. The other two sons were in the pit

at the time of the explosion; one escaped without injury, but the other had to be taken home. One man had his hat blown off his head and his lamp extinguished by the explosion, but he escaped uninjured. It is worthy of remark that this explosion, like that at the Oaks and at Talk-o'-the Hill Collieries, occurred at nearly the same period of the year, when the condition of the atmosphere requires special vigilance.

On Saturday other two bodies were recovered, and on the same day two of the workmen who had been recovered alive died of their injuries, and so raised the number of dead to sixty-two.

The inquest was opened on Thursday at Wigan. The coroner considerably intimated that he should first take formal evidence as to the identity of the bodies and grant certificates of burial, and should afterwards inquire into the cause of the explosion.

#### Miscellaneous News.

##### ARE PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS PRIVILEGED?

The Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday gave judgment on a question of great importance affecting the privileges of the press. In February, 1867, a debate took place in the House of Lords on a petition presented on behalf of Mr. Bigby Wason, praying for an investigation of certain charges brought by him against Chief Baron Kelly. Lord Chelmsford, in defending the conduct of the Chief Baron, strongly condemned the course which had been pursued by Mr. Wason; and for printing a report of the debate, and a leading article commenting thereon, Mr. Wason prosecuted the publisher of the *Times* for libel. Chief Justice Cockburn directed the jury that, if the report was accurate and faithful, and the article a fair comment on a topic of public interest, the action could not be sustained. The full court has now unanimously confirmed this decision. The main question, as pointed out by the Chief Justice, was whether a report in a public newspaper of a debate in either House of Parliament, containing matter disparaging to the character of an individual which had been spoken in debate, was actionable at the suit of the party whose character was called in question. They were of opinion that it was not.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN ENGLAND.—Mr. G. W. Smalley, the London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, has written a letter of more than two columns in length to the editor of the *Daily News*, to show that Mr. Reverdy Johnson does not understand, or wilfully misrepresents, the feeling of his countrymen towards England. After quoting a host of newspapers to show that, he says, "I fear I have proved my case only too well. Keenly as I resent the conduct of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, I sincerely wish that the course of events might make it possible for his representations of the feeling at home to become true. But I believe the first step towards making them true is to recognise the existence of a sentiment at this moment not friendly but embittered, and to make it clear how this has sprung into new life in the last few months. The first step towards settling a quarrel is to comprehend the cause of it. Whether you choose then to do anything towards settling it is for you to decide, not for me to suggest. If the old friends of America in England—among whom we are all grateful to you as one of the truest—wish to mend matters, I think they must now see that they cannot do it by flattering the man who has rekindled all this exasperation. Mr. Reverdy Johnson has ceased to be, in anything but the most official and technical sense, the representative of the United States. He remains their Minister only during the dying hours of a degraded Administration, which hesitates to obey the popular demand for his recall. Identifying himself with the enemies of his country in England, he has so completely separated himself from all loyal men in America that every additional civility to him here—no matter how from what quarter it may come—will be received as a fresh insult at home."

THE LARGEST KITCHEN IN THE WORLD.—Every kitchen in the world existing now and having existed before disappears in magnitude if compared to Liebig's Extract of Meat Company's Establishment at Fray Bentos, on the river Uruguay, South America. The *Buenos Ayres Standard*, of 3rd September last, gives the following particulars:—"The new factory is a building that covers about 20,000 square feet, and is roofed in iron and glass; we first enter a large hall flagged with the best Scotch flags, kept dark, cool, extremely clean, where the meat is weighed, passed through apertures to the meat-cutting machines. We come to the beef-cutting hall, paved also with Scotch flags, spacious, airy, and well lighted. Here are four powerful meat-cutters, specially designed by the Company's General Manager, Mr. Giebert; each machine can cut the meat of 200 bullocks per hour. The meat being cut is passed to 'digerators,' made of wrought iron, each one holds about 12,000 lbs. of beef; there are nine of these digerators, and three more have yet to be put up. Here the meat is digerated by high-pressure steam of 75 lbs. per square inch, from this the liquid which contains the extract and the fat of the meat proceeds in tubes to a range of 'fat-separators' of peculiar construction. Here the fat is separated in the hot state from the extract, as no time can be lost for cool operations, otherwise decomposition would set in in a very short time. We proceed downstairs to an immense hall, 60 feet high, where the fat-separators are working; below them is a range of five cast-iron clarifiers, 1,000 gallons each, worked by high-pressure steam through Hallett's tube system. Each clarifier is provided by a very ingenious steam tap; in the monstrous clarifiers

the albumen and fibrine and phosphate magnesia are separated. From hence the liquid extract is raised by means of air-pumps, driven by two thirty-horse-power engines up to two vessels about twenty feet above the clarifiers; from thence the liquid runs to the other large evaporators. Now we ascend the staircase reaching the hall, where two immense sets of four vacuum apparatus are at work, evaporating the extract by a very low temperature, here the liquid passes several filtering processes before being evaporated in vacuum. We now ascend some steps and enter the ready-making hall, separated by a wire gauze wall, and all windows, doors, &c., guarded by the same to exclude flies and dust. Here again we notice the splendid Scotch flags. The ventilation is maintained by patent fans, and the place extremely clean. Here are placed five ready-making pans, constructed of steel plates with a system of steel discs, revolving in the liquid extract a cooling, unevaporating, evaporating process, invented by the Company's General Manager. These five pans, by medium of discs, 160 in each pan, effect in one minute more than two millions square feet evaporating surface. Here concludes the manufacturing process, the extract is now withdrawn in large cans and deposited for the following day. Ascending a few steps, we enter the decrystallising and packing hall, where two large cast iron tanks are placed, provided with hot water baths under their bottoms; in these tanks the extract is thrown in quantities of 10,000 lbs. at once, and here is decrystallised and made a homogeneous mass and of uniform quality. Now samples are taken and carefully analysed by the chemist of the establishment, Dr. Seekamp, the representative of Baron Liebig, under whose charge the chemical and technical operations are performed. We witnessed in the afternoon the cleansing of the establishment, water-cocks in all corners, torrents pouring in from all sides—in an instant the whole place was cleansed, the water washing down into large drains built of brick and cement, which empty into the river, cleanliness being one of the chief objects in every department of this splendid factory. It should be mentioned that the Company's butcher kills at the rate of 80 oxen per hour, separating by a small double-edged knife the vertebrae from the cerebrum; the animal drops down instantaneously on a wagon, and is conducted to a place where 150 men are occupied dressing the meat for the factory, cutting each ox into six pieces; 400 are being worked per day."

WHAT ENGLAND ONCE WAS.—In a paper read before the Geological Society, Mr. Hull shows that the coal-fields of Lancashire and Yorkshire were once united, and that they were broken and separated by the upheaval of the long range of hills known as the Pennine Chain, or "backbone"; and, in treating of the denudation of the district, he says, when we compare the phenomena of different periods, "those of the Pennine Chain, as it was originally, and of the region of South Lancashire and Cheshire as it is now, I cannot but feel satisfied that the results of sea action have been vastly more important than those of frost, rain, and rivers, in sculpturing the surface of this part of England during successive geologic epochs." Speaking in another place of the limestone district of Derbyshire, Mr. Hull states that it was built up in the sea as a coral reef, and not far from the shore, as is the case with the Great Barrier Reef along the coast of Australia.

AMERICAN PUFFS.—An agent of an accident insurance company regales the public with the following authentic facts:—"In Utica, N.Y., a man accidentally got married. Being insured in this company he will receive fifteen dollars a week until he recovers. Near Portland, Me., a poor man fell from a loft and broke his neck. He received his insurance—3,000 dollars—from the company, with which he was enabled to set himself up in business, and is now doing well. A boiler exploded in Memphis, blowing the engineer into the air quite out of sight. He will receive fifteen dollars a day until he comes down again."

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—The theological tendencies of the Scotch have been curiously displayed in the West Aberdeenshire election. A sharp exchange of Scriptural "squibs" has signalled the candidature of Mr. M'Combie, of Tillyfour, the famous cattle-breeder. His opponents, in disparagement of the bucolic mind, placarded the following passage from the Apocrypha:—

How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plough, and that glorieth in the goad; that driveth oxen, and is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks? He giveth his mind to make furrows; and is diligent to give the kine fodder.

He shall not be sought for in public counsel, nor sit high in the congregation; he shall not sit on the judge's seat, nor understand the sentence of judgment; he cannot declare justice and judgment, and shall not be found where parables are spoken.—Ecclesiastical xxxviii. 25-33.

But Mr. M'Combie's friends were not to be outdone; they quickly got out a handbill containing a couple of texts which, in contemptuous allusion to the inferior Scriptural authority cited by the other side, were headed "Not from the Apocrypha"—

Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men.—P. ro. xxii. 29.

Blessed shall be the fruit of thy cattle. The Lord shall cause thine enemies that rise up against thee to be smitten before thy face; they shall come out against thee one way, and shall flee before thee seven ways.—Deut. xxviii. 7.



## Literature.

## LORD LIVERPOOL.\*

The life, and, as it might be described, the reign, of Lord Liverpool extended over one of the most momentous and interesting periods of English history. He was a Cabinet Minister, and as such exercised an almost paramount influence during the later Continental war with Napoleon I., and he reigned supreme over the councils of England until close upon the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act. He began his public life under Pitt, and he ended it almost at the same time as Canning. He was a safe, cautious, and sagacious Minister, adapted by nature to steer a country through storms and difficulties. He was as hand and eye to George III. during the later years of that monarch's life, and he kept back "the revolution" during the greater part of George the Fourth's reign. Astute in diplomacy, safe in council, moderate in opinion, seldom or never allowing the expression of conviction to go beyond the possibility of performance, a faithful servant of the Crown, as such, even when faithfulness implied the suppression of his own opinions, he was the type of what is often considered to be a model statesman. Nobody ever knew him to say or to do a rash thing. He was, above everything, an official. As an official he had scarcely an equal. He was a Tory to the Tories, and privately, but only privately, a Whig to the Whigs. Whatever "grit" might fly about outside of the wheel of state, he never allowed any to get within. In this respect, but only in this, he resembled Lord Palmerston, who entered office with him as a Lord of the Admiralty in 1807, and to whom Lord Liverpool offered an English peerage in 1823. He was a man whose personal authority during his lifetime far exceeded what may be termed his national importance. He has left few measures with which his name will be connected. No one now cares to read his speeches. He did not utter a sentence which is worth quoting, or write a letter which had more than temporary value. He lived for his own time, and his own time alone. He had not the high ambition of making a nation's future as well as its present. He was a man of expedients, and of policy rather than of principles. Before he died the nation had grown far beyond him, and he died only in time not to see himself, and all his wise measures, utterly defeated.

In Lord Liverpool himself it is almost impossible to take much interest, but it is equally impossible not to take a great interest in the events in which he was a principal agent. For a time he made as much history as any man ever made, but, sagacious although he was, nothing that he planned or consummated, lasted or has lasted very many years. He had a strong and clear sight of any object that was just before him, but was incapable of looking into the future. He moved, however, in a vast human planetary system, of which he was one of the most conspicuous objects. With him moved Napoleon and all his continental contemporaries, Wellington, Grey, Canning, Castlereagh, Huskisson, and coming down to our own times, O'Connell, Peel, Palmerston, and Russell. Yet, paramount as was Lord Liverpool's influence, we do not take much interest in his personal fortunes, and Mr. Yonge, who has compiled this elaborate biography of him, does not excite us to desire any greater or minuter knowledge of the man than he has given us. As far as regards his political life Mr. Yonge's biography is almost exhaustive. It is copious to a fault, and so full of official detail that we almost lose sight of the man in the offices which he held. Yet it is brimful of new matter of which every future historian of the period must make use. Mr. Yonge has had access to all Lord Liverpool's family papers, and has arranged and selected his materials with both judgment and skill. Amongst those papers are many of George the Third's letters to his Minister, and many of Lord Liverpool's to his sovereign. Besides this we have the statesman's correspondence with many of his contemporaries, and his elaborate minutes upon many questions of foreign and domestic policy. Interwoven with all this is a complete history of the period embraced by Lord Liverpool's official life; that is, almost from the beginning of the present century to the year 1826. This history is compiled with a very honest care, but more than that we cannot say. Mr. Yonge is neither a Froude nor a Macaulay, and not even an Alison. He is a

compiler and only a compiler. It is rather hard work reading through his three volumes, but there is reward at the end. All that we can say by way of comparison or of contrast is, that it is easy work reading through some other volumes, and that there is no reward in the end. Mr. Yonge, thanks to his materials—and these materials are of great value—tells us much that is new. He does not, however, as far as we can see, alter the prevailing estimate of any man's character or work. He has, indeed, no capacity of original judgment or of profound criticism, but he has given to the world, and especially to the limited world of capable historians and historical essayists, a book of considerable value, and one which must be used by all future writers.

Lord Liverpool is introduced to us by Mr. Yonge at the usual period that biographers select for such introductions. We see him first at the Charterhouse, and then at Oxford. He seems to have been born a politician, and at eighteen he passed his judgment—an adverse one—upon Wilberforce. His subsequent letters from the continent—the customary "tour" of which he went—are also full of politics. No sooner did he return to England than he was placed in the House of Commons. With everything in his favour, including the ability to make a clear and even forcible speech, he was next put in office. Then his father became Lord Liverpool, and young Mr. Jenkinson became by courtesy Lord Hawkesbury. The way was thus made very easy, it must be said, for the future Lord Liverpool's advancement.

We begin to see, at this early period of Lord Liverpool's life, that he had pretty well resolved upon his principle of politics. That principle was to make himself agreeable to the King, and no man, probably, ever succeeded in his aim better than the astute subject of this biography. It is undeniable, however, that the advice which the Minister gave was always prudent, and that he was of real service, in some painful emergencies, to the Crown of England. One of the worst charges in our judgment against him, is that he toadied to the blind prejudices of the King, when his own judgment must have informed him that the prejudices were utterly groundless. When Lord Grenville, in 1805, brought forward the Catholic question, Lord Hawkesbury opposed Grenville's motion. The King had declared that he would abdicate rather than give way on this question, so Lord Hawkesbury adopted a line of argument, in which he certainly did not personally believe. Mr. Yonge says, "It was an unworthy sacrifice of opinion for the sake of office to do so, since, whatever may be his opinions on the abstract policy or justice of any measure, no statesman, and least of all one who is responsible for the tranquil government of the kingdom, is bound to urge proposals which he knows cannot be carried." Very true, but at the same time he is not bound to oppose them by false arguments. No doubt the King's threat of abdication kept these questions back, but Lord Hawkesbury might have considered that it is better for a Sovereign to abdicate than for a people to be refused justice, and to be kept in discontent.

It was towards the close of the great continental war that Lord Liverpool's abilities as a statesman were chiefly shown. He did much, undoubtedly, towards bringing about the general peace. His great difficulties began when the peace was proclaimed, and he had to deal with a people who were equally dissatisfied with many of the laws by which they were governed and with the enormous taxation to which they were subjected. Lord Liverpool's letters on foreign and colonial administration during this period, are models of a cautious statesman's counsels, but his government of domestic questions was temporising rather than wise. He lived, in great part, "from hand to mouth," and, as we have intimated, could never provide not merely for the possible, but for the probable future. Mr. Yonge, in one part of his work, claims Lord Liverpool as an advocate for the abolition of the Corn Laws, as he claims him, in fact, for almost every good recent measure. In 1815, however, Lord Liverpool wrote to Canning:—"We have had several meetings of members of all parties on the subject of the Corn Laws, and it is determined to take the matter up, as a question of government. The country gentlemen in opposition to the Irish, promise most cordial support. We do not propose to push the protecting price beyond 80s. per quarter, but we shall meet with serious opposition in going thus far. I am satisfied, however, that such a price is desirable for the purpose of giving a proper stimulus to the agriculture of the country." Mr. Yonge often forgets the historian in the partisan, and whenever he writes about ecclesiastical questions, he writes not as an historian, but as an old Tory pamphleteer. This is espe-

cially shown in the narrative of the debates which took place in Lord Liverpool's time upon the Catholic question. There were several, one of which we have noticed. Another took place in 1815. Mr. Yonge brings up the concessions of the Roman Catholics of Ireland in 1799, involving the endowment of Roman Catholicism, in this connection, and must needs remark that "to this day both islands and both parties are suffering from the rejection of them, though nothing that has since occurred can justify those who now threaten to refuse terms which they were willing to accept. Nor is it possible to pretend that stipulations which the highest authorities of their Church then admitted to be wholly incompatible with all that they had a right to demand, and not more than was necessary for the proper dignity and authority of the British Sovereign, have in any degree changed their character, have since that day become less consistent with the fair claims of the Roman Church, or less indispensable to the proper authority of this monarch and the tranquillity of the empire." This is all very well, but is it needful to ask whether "those" who now threaten to refuse, and have refused, the old terms, are "those" who were once willing to accept them? Why, there is not one person living who joined in the affairs of 1799. And if there had been? May not persons change their opinions? If not, why does Mr. Yonge so justly admire and praise Lord Liverpool's changes of opinion on the slavery and other questions? Why should Lord Liverpool, as one individual person, be allowed to change, and not one generation of Roman Catholics, or any other persons, be allowed to draw back from the concessions of their ancestors? This is old Toryism with a vengeance, which has always conceded the extreme and patriotic virtue of concession to its own party, but has always denounced any change in the opinions of others, even though they may be changes from one generation to another. But Mr. Yonge only shares Lord Liverpool's prejudices in this matter. It was the prejudice of the King for the time being. There is a "most secret and confidential letter" in the third volume of this work from George IV. to the Premier, in which the King says, with respect to filling up the vacant Primacy of Ireland, "Let us have piety and learning if possible. Besides, I do not like, I cannot reconcile myself to have the Primacy of Ireland filled by an Irishman." That was the way in which the Government of the day thought to govern Ireland, and we see the results in the agitations of our own time.

The period of Lord Liverpool's greatest power was during the last ten years of his life. In George IV.'s reign he conducted himself as he had always done, with unsurpassed discretion. He steered his way through the Princess of Wales difficulty with admirable adroitness. His private letter written to Lord Kenyon, printed in this work, is an admirable indication of his actual character. Of course it went against the Queen, for Lord Liverpool held the convenient doctrine that there was nothing to be found in the law of God or the New Testament that gave the woman a right to recriminate. Mr. Yonge's history contains many facts and letters, now for the first time published, concerning this business. As usual, Lord Liverpool sided with the reigning power. He guided the State for years afterwards upon this principle, steadily but cautiously resisting most if not all reforms, and desirous above all things, as it seems to us, of leaving the State in the position that his sovereign would prefer—whether that position was good or not for the nation at large. We leave Mr. Yonge, in almost the only well-written paragraph in his work, to sum up in the most favourable terms, the Earl's character:—

"As a Minister Lord Liverpool may perhaps be admitted not to have been distinguished by any striking originality of views or rapid fertility of resource; but he possessed qualities, if less showy, more valuable and better calculated to carry a nation with wide and complicated interests in safety through periods of difficulty and peril. He had a calm and sound judgment; a shrewd insight into the characters of men; a clear discernment of the means best adapted to secure his objects; while his natural acuteness was sharpened and strengthened by most extensive information on every subject which could affect the deliberations of an English Cabinet. Called to preside over the councils of the nation at one of the most critical periods of its history, he was fortunate in having been singularly trained for that, the most important office in the world, by his previous career. Having already filled every Secretaryship of State (an advantage never possessed by any other Minister), he had of necessity a thorough acquaintance with the duties and requirements of every department; with the details of our domestic affairs, including those of Ireland; with the interests and varied resources of our colonies in every quarter of the globe; with the feelings and objects of foreign countries, in many instances with the personal peculiarities of their statesmen and princes. The fact of his being thus guided in his decisions by an unexampled extent of information was of itself sufficient, even had it not been the natural dis-

\* *The Life and Administration of Robert Banks, Second Earl of Liverpool, K.G., &c.* By CHARLES DUKE YONGE. (Macmillans.)



position of his mind, to give him firmness and consistency, qualities which no man ever showed more conspicuously than he on many occasions; while even of his bitterest opponents none ever questioned his unsullied integrity, his undeviating freedom from jobbery of every kind, his rare scrupulousness in the distribution of his patronage, particularly of the ecclesiastical preferments in his gift; his perfect disinterestedness, displayed in the fact, not so unusual in Britain as in other countries, that he impaired his own fortune and left office a poorer man than he had entered on it. As a Minister in another point of view, that is, as the leader of a party and of the House of Lords, he was equally conspicuous for his unruffled temper, his ever ready and unvarying courtesy and affability, his entire possession of that quality known as tact, which not only adheres to its own resolutions without ever giving offence, but even conciliates and often wins over those whose interests or passions are most thwarted by them. As an orator, if it be admitted that his eloquence was not of the very highest order, that admission is as great a deduction as can fairly be made from his reputation. He had neither the terrible sarcasm nor stately declamation of Pitt, the fervid and at times poetic imagination of Burke, nor the lively fancy and sparkling wit of Canning; but his speeches were at all times distinguished for a wide range and accuracy of knowledge, for lucidity of statement, and, above all, for that manly spirit which forbade him ever to shrink from responsibility, and led him on all occasions to state his case, whether in attack or in defence, in the recommendation of his own measures or in opposition to the proposed policy of his antagonists, in the most straightforward manner: to place every question on the broadest, the plainest, the boldest issue."

This, as we have intimated, is a most favourable specimen of Mr. Yonge's writing. As a rule, however, the style of this work does not rise above the commonest sub-editing style. It is often worse than that. That is to say, it is involved and ungrammatical to an extreme. It is about the worst style for an historical work that we have recently met with. It might challenge competition with Ralph or some other annalists of the last century, but only with such writers. We have, however, read Mr. Yonge's book through, but when we had got to the end we came to the conclusion that we had performed a task which would seldom have an imitator. As far as original writing is concerned, a duller work never passed under our notice.

#### THE UNITED STATES.\*

We are so conscious of the evils that have resulted from the common ignorance of the character and aims of our American cousins, and so anxious that the two peoples should understand each other better, that we are glad to welcome any book that gives us a better insight into American life. But we may have too much of mere table talk, of crude observations gathered from a mere rush through the country, of hasty generalisations derived from a very brief and limited acquaintance. We regret to say that Mr. Zinke's book has too much of this character to be quite satisfactory. His stay in the States was too short to admit of his penetrating beneath the surface, or testing the truth of the wholesale statements which were made to him, and are here repeated in good faith, and we cannot feel, therefore, that he has added anything reliable to our previous knowledge. These sketches of the scenes through which he passed, of the men with whom he mingled, of the kind of talk which he heard, are interesting, so far as they go, but they do nothing towards helping us to comprehend and solve the problem of social and political life in America, and in some instances, as we shall presently show, serve rather to confuse and distract our notions. He always writes in a kindly spirit, and means to do justice, but there are throughout the book evidences of the common faults of a mind trained amid the narrowing and isolating influences that surround our Established clergy, and disposed to regard with great favour the Southerners of America.

That Mr. Zinke would not only not willingly offend American susceptibilities, but that he is unconscious of having said anything which could have this effect, is evident from his concluding paragraphs, where he expresses his trust that no word has been inadvertently set down which could "in any way be displeasing to an American," and his desire that the Americans should rather regard him as one of themselves. Without referring to the estimate of the style of speaking in Congress, to the tendency, unconscious possibly, and not wonderful in an Episcopal clergyman, to underrate distinguished American preachers not of his own community, and to the observations on the wisdom of the policy pursued towards the negroes, all of them points on which the Northern Americans are likely to be sensitive, we wonder it did not occur to the author that the retailing of the stories relative to American wives and their anxiety to escape the responsibility of motherhood, were calculated to irritate and wound.

\* *Last Winter in the United States.* By F. BARHAM ZINKE, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Being Table Talk collected in a Tour through the late Southern Confederation, &c. London: John Murray.

For ourselves, we believe them to be based on a very limited induction indeed, while at the same time they are just the kind of statements that ought not to be put forth, except on the most incontrovertible evidence. Then we have as the heading of one of the pages, "Republican relations between father and son," under which we have a story of a father and a son whom the author met in a train, and who talked on a footing of perfect equality, and "where there was no attempt at keeping up the dignity of a parent, as might have been considered necessary and proper with us." We think it would be possible to find many similar cases among ourselves, and Americans may naturally object to have this held up as an example of "Republican relations between father and son." That Mr. Zinke has no unkindly feelings, is evident everywhere, and in many things he concedes the great excellence of the Americans; but it is equally clear that he has no great love for Republicanism, and is quick to detect the kind of evils which he expects would result from it. When he gives it as his opinion that the "whites" might safely, and ought in good policy to, have "been left to settle the labour question with their old slaves," he does not dispose us to place any reliance on his judgment in any points of controversy. He is not a partisan, but he does not take that broad, independent, and unprejudiced view of questions, without which it is impossible to arrive at a satisfactory issue.

His observations on ecclesiastical matters are amusing. He cannot get rid of the ideas and feelings of the old country. Thus he says that some clergymen told him that "in some of the nascent States, as for instance, in Idaho, the Church was stronger than any other religious body." Happily, in America no "religious body" has the right to arrogate to itself the title of the "Church." Mr. Zinke, however, is impressed by the great power of the Episcopal Church, which is said to be "more respected and more influential in forming and guiding public opinion than even the government and legislature." The best comment on this is a statement on the next page that "the Episcopal Church was opposed to the late war, and, though pressure was put upon it, would not give in to the fierce mania of the moment." Strange, that on the great question of the times this mighty power had no influence at all. We would only add that this book contains a good deal of interesting gossip, and though sadly wanting arrangement, is pleasant enough to read, but it cannot be accepted as a trustworthy guide. It shows how an Anglican clergyman was impressed by his first view of things, but we believe that fuller knowledge would have led him to modify many of his opinions. We do not believe that he has consciously yielded to prejudice, but it required more time and a larger acquaintance with the people to free his mind from the insensible influence of old ideas, and qualify him to give a sound and unbiassed judgment.

#### BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.—I.

*The Shepherd with His Lambs; or, Christ and Children.* By the Rev. A. J. MORRIS. (London: A. Miall.) This little volume will have a unique interest for the many friends and admirers of the late Mr. Morris as the last visible link of connection between him and them. Many will be surprised that he should with his reviving powers devote himself to this special theme. But behind the reserve of his nature there was a depth of tenderness which would make such a task as this a labour of love to him. The plan of the book comprises a short pithy chapter followed by a song founded on the various passages of Scripture that connect the Saviour with little children, written in a simple and earnest strain. Though the child-like spirit of the writer is manifest in every page, there are frequent indications of his characteristic spiritual insight, originality of thought, and shrewd common sense. There is not in it a line of twaddle, which is much to say of a children's book. It is well-known by his friends that this little volume, which so vividly illustrates the love of Christ for little children, and is pervaded by a wholesome cheerfulness and trust, was written while Mr. Morris was suffering from several distressing physical complaints. But neither the terse prose comments on the various texts, nor the simple and sometimes pathetic verses that follow each chapter, bear the slightest trace of the depressing circumstances in which he was placed. The book is already known to many. We trust, on every ground, that it will have an extensive circulation. To the young it will be an acceptable present, and it will be prized by persons more advanced in life as a legacy of an honoured minister and friend—no unfit memorial of a child-like Christian faith which we may see shining with constant and steady light while the darkness lowers and the tempest rages around.

We can safely commend to boys, if they have not yet read them, Peter Parley's *Chimney Corner Stories* and *The Holiday Keepsake* (Gall and Inglis), both of which reappear this season. "The Adventures of

"Neddy Bray" in the first-named collection, the donkey whose early training was neglected, is especially amusing and likely to gratify the boys, particularly those who have not arrived at the age at which dignity supersedes frolicsomeness. These old stories retain their freshness, and will probably continue to please for many years to come, notwithstanding the efforts of many worthy competitors which are made year by year in an increasing proportion. The same firm (Gall and Inglis) have also sent us their edition of *Don Quixote*, which is handsomely bound in gilt cloth, and very well illustrated and clearly printed. We do not know the price of the volume, but notwithstanding its gorgeous exterior, it is evidently issued as a cheap edition.

*Under the Lime Trees; or, Grandmamma's Stories at Hurst Farm* (Seeley), consists of six stories such as a wise grandmamma would be likely to tell to her granddaughters. It is more especially a book suited to girls of six or eight years. The type is large, the engravings excellent,—eight of them coloured—and the stories lively and interesting, as stories of juvenile domestic life go.

*Eccentricities of the Animal Creation* (Seeley and Co.), is the work of the indefatigable Mr. Timbs—a book possessing some points of interest for most people, and a good many for lovers of natural history. It is somewhat similar in character and title to a work written a year or two ago by the same author.

*Watchers for the Dawn.* By Mrs. W. R. LLOYD, second Edition (James Hogg and Son), although not a new book, is very interesting, and well adapted to its purpose, which is to familiarise the minds of young persons with some of the most notable incidents in the lives of the martyrs and confessors of the middle ages.

*With the Tide; or, a Life's Voyage* (Hodder and Stoughton), is designed as "a story for young people." The author, Mr. Sydney Daryl, fears that, such being his object, too much prominence has been given to the grown-up characters of the tale. We think he is correct. The story is, however, pleasantly written, and has a good tendency.

*A Wreath of Illustrated Tales, and Stories from English History* (James Hogg and Son), and *Richard Blake and his Little Green Bible* (Johnston, Hunter and Co.) belong to the diminutive class of story-books, and are intended for quite young readers. The last named is overstrained and unnatural.—*Take Care of Number One* (Gall and Inglis), is similar in point of size and binding to the above-mentioned, but far superior in the literary ability it exhibits. It is intended to show the evils of a selfish disposition.—*A Week Spent Happily*, by Mrs. BURBURY (the same), belongs to the same order, but is intended especially for girls; those who are conscious of a voluntary or involuntary distrust of excessive amiability and meekness in very young children, had better look out for something else.

#### ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.—I.

*Ridicula Rediviva.* By J. E. ROGERS. (Macmillan and Co.) It is very evident that some of the best and most gaily ornamented and illustrated books for children are prepared "with a view" to their parents. This is one of that character. It consists of a dozen large pictures, about twelve inches by nine, executed in the best style of water-colour engraving. The subjects thus translated into the region of visible speech are the stories of "Little Miss Muffet," "Little Jack Horner," "The Little Man who had a Little Gun," and others invested with such inexhaustible interest for children. The coloured engravings are, as we have intimated, most sumptuous, and there is a quaint conceit of mediæval art in their execution which will make them amusing to others than children. It is pre-eminently a drawing-room book, and will seldom find its way to the nursery. Children of almost any age will delight to turn over its pages, but we fancy they will more frequently be turned over for them by more careful hands.

*Little Rosy's Voyage Round the World.* Adapted from the French of P. J. Stahl. (Seeley, Jackson, and Co.) A month or two ago we noticed in these columns an illustrated book for children, entitled "Little Rosy's Voyage of Discovery." Our little readers will be glad to learn that little Rosy has grown more adventurous since their first acquaintance with her, besides having managed during that short interval to grow four years older. Her fresh exploits are chronicled in a larger book, and illustrated by more numerous but not less graphic sepia-coloured engravings. Emboldened by the sympathising courage of one or two male companions of her own age, she starts in their company in a boat on the river, and they float along with the stream until they are landed on what they suppose to be a desert island. Fortunately for them, however, it is only a mile or two from their home, and they are conveyed thither by a "savage" in a very repentant mood before night has set in.

*Cats and Dogs; or, Notes and Anecdotes of Two Great Families of the Animal Kingdom.* By Mrs. HUGH MILLER. (T. Nelson and Sons.) We cannot too warmly commend the healthy piety and strong common sense which pervades these stories about cats and dogs, and members of the canine and feline race generally. Mrs. Hugh Miller knows enough of science and natural history to put her on her guard against giving currency to those erroneous ideas which are too often associated



In the minds of children with the animal creation. She has had a distinct aim in these most excellent stories, that, namely, of helping "to give them ideas sufficiently just to prevent, in after life, a useless and dangerous collision with the Word of God, in their more mature study of His works." The numerous engravings of animal life are very satisfying.

*The History of the Robins.* By Mrs. TRIMMER. (Griffin and Farran.) Good Mrs. Trimmer, so pious, benevolent, but formal withal, whose name recalls the period of the French Revolution, and the educational shortcomings of the young of that period, would open her eyes with wonder could she see her little volume, designed "for the instruction of children in their treatment of animals," transformed into an elegantly-bound gift-book, printed on fine-toned paper, and superbly illustrated by the facile and graceful pencil of Harrison Weir. If aught could give a new lease of life to Mrs. Trimmer's well-intended sketches of the feathered race, and her Dick, Flapsy, and Pecksy, it would be the four-and-twenty pretty designs of Mr. Weir; some of which, such as "The Old Horse" and "The Concert of Birds," may be studied by connoisseurs, as well as admired by the young. The book will help to increase the popularity of the robin, and guarantee his gentle treatment in many a household.

*Merry Tales for Little Folk.* Illustrated with more than two hundred pictures. Edited by Madame DE CHATELAIN. (Lookwood and Co.) This book is a repertoire of stories that never grow old, well illustrated by numerous small but characteristic engravings. Old Mrs. Hubbard's little dog is seen engaged in all those diversions with which he beguiled his solitude during that worthy's absence from home; the connection between the cow with the crumpled horn and the house that Jack built, is most vividly demonstrated; and many other ludicrous occurrences of which we heard in our childhood are here again reproduced with such prodigality of illustration that they cannot fail to carry conviction to the young beholder. In every respect it is well got up, not extravagantly, but in such a shape as to be a very serviceable and probably inexpensive addition to the children's library.

*Jack the Conqueror* is one of the series of Messrs. Partridge and Co.'s illustrated gift-books for the young. It is equal to any of its predecessors, and that is saying a great deal. The story, which is pleasantly written by Mrs. Bowen, is designed to show how great things even a child may effect by earnest resolve, if accompanied by energy and perseverance. Commencing life as a ragged urchin, an orphan cast abroad upon the world, "Jack," is taken by the hand, passes through a number of vicissitudes, which exhibit his knack of overcoming difficulties, and we take leave of him as Mr. Harold, a dignified master tutor in a college. The successive incidents of his career are illustrated in a series of admirable engravings, which, with the excellent paper and printing, make the volume an attractive present.

*Tales of Toys told by Themselves* (Griffith and Farran), is a capital idea, well worked out by Mrs. BRODERIP, (Tom Hood's daughter), and illustrated by the pencil of her brother. The principal denizens of the toy cupboard are supposed to relate to each other their several experiences during the absence of their juvenile owners at the sea-side. It is a book that will pique the curiosity of the young folk.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Co. are busy catering for the young folk as well as for those more advanced in life. They have just brought out in handsome binding, with illustrations printed in colours, *Esop's Fables* and *Sandford and Merton*, in words of one syllable, for the delectation of juveniles, both of which we have found to be highly acceptable in the nursery. Another of their gift books for children of a larger growth is a third edition of Mrs. Balfour's well-known *Working Women of this Century*, in which is taught the lesson to be drawn from the lives of Hannah More, Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Judson, and Charlotte Brontë, and other ornaments of their sex. A handsome binding will add to the internal merits of the volume in the eyes of the young people for whom it is designed. *The Hop Garden: a Story of Town and Country Life*, and *Ashfield Farm, a Holiday Story*, are cheap volumes without any special merit as tales, each containing four coloured plates by Kronheim. We must not neglect to note the receipt of another series of *Twelve Bible History Cards* (Gall and Inglis) which have been greatly admired by tiny critics; and the year's volume of *Kind Words for Boys and Girls* (56, Old Bailey), which is really a most useful weekly magazine, full of varied information of a wholesome tendency.

*The Search for [the Grail]*. By JULIA GODDARD. (Cassell.) This is a modern love story associated with the famous German poem of "Parzival," and its wondrous legend. Though none of the characters are marked, and the plot is very slight, the tale is admirably and skilfully written, and devoid alike of the sensational elements, and hackneyed descriptions. After much tribulation and heart discipline, the heroine finds the Grail in the orthodox fashion.

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*Old Sir Douglas.* By the Hon. Mrs. NORTON. New Edition. (London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.) It is not necessary for us to speak of the merit of Mrs.

Norton's story, which is marked by an originality and power which place it in an entirely different category from the ordinary novels of the day. We think that it might with advantage have been condensed, but the tendency to undue amplification is one of the evils attendant upon publication in the serial form, which seems now to be the order of the day. However, this book well deserves the honour of republication in this cheap and yet substantial and elegant form.

*Lyra Sacra Americana: or, Gems of Sacred American Poetry.* Selected and arranged, with Notes and Biographical Sketches, by CHARLES DEXTER CLEVELAND. (London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) Decidedly the best collection of American sacred poetry we have. It is not complete, for there are two or three exquisite pieces of Mrs. Sigourney's—one on the "power of maternal piety," another on the words, "Come up hither," and a third, full of spirit and beauty, on the "Atheist's Creed"—which ought certainly to have found a place in such a collection as this. But we have a very choice selection, arranged (very wisely as we think) according to their authorship. Many will be astonished to find how many of our most beautiful and popular modern hymns we owe to America. We have known cases, indeed, in which the authorship of some of these compositions has been claimed by pretenders, who must have thought that as the writer was an American and unknown, they might escape detection, or that the importer had as much claim as the producer. The volume is elegantly got up, and is altogether very attractive.

*John Newton: an Autobiography and Narrative.* By the Rev. JOSIAH BULL, M.A. (London: Religious Tract Society.) Mr. Bull has undertaken his work *con amore*, and has done it well. The value of the biography, in distinction from those which have preceded it, consists in the large additional amount of original material to which the writer has had access and which he has freely used. He has drawn from a diary extending over fifty years and a large amount of correspondence unknown to previous biographers, and has used these documents to such an extent that the work is almost an autobiography. Although, therefore, the subject is sufficiently familiar, and the general outline of the facts well-known, the book has freshness and interest.

*Memoir of the Rev. George Steward.* (London: James Nisbet and Co.) The subject of this memoir began life as a Wesleyan minister, and obtained a high position and great popularity in the Connexion. But he was of too independent a mind to approve of all the doings of Conference, and unwilling to take any part in hostile agitation, he separated himself, and became a Congregational minister. He was a man of great genius, deep piety, and remarkable kindness of spirit, and we are glad to have these brief memorials of his career. The writer has very wisely allowed Mr. Steward to reveal himself to us in his letters, conversation, and sermons, and all indicate him to have been a true man. Some of the lights let into the interior of the Conference during the Bunting régime are very interesting and suggestive.

*Chaucer to Wordsworth. A Short History of English Literature.* By THOMAS ARNOLD, M.A. (London: Thomas Murby.) This is a brief manual, but it has been done with considerable care, and will be very useful as an introduction to more elaborate treatises.

**THE WINE TRADE.**—According to the bonded warehouse returns issued by the Board of Trade, it appears that 18,007,113 gallons of wine were delivered from warehouse in the United Kingdom during the year 1867, of which 15,516,142 gallons were at bonding ports in England, 1,176,065 gallons in Scotland, and 1,314,915 gallons in Ireland. Of the 18,007,113 gallons delivered from warehouse in the United Kingdom, 39,401 gallons were imported from British possessions in South Africa, and 23,971 gallons from other British possessions; 361,666 gallons were imported from Holland, 3,538,239 gallons from France, 3,672,947 gallons from Portugal, 49,551 gallons from Madeira, 8,077,390 gallons from Spain, 19,389 gallons from the Canaries, 544,419 gallons from Italy, Naples, and Sicily, and 692,540 gallons from other countries. The number of gallons mixed in bond and delivered was 987,953. Of the 15,516,142 gallons of wine from bonding ports in England, 11,765,907 gallons were delivered from warehouse in London, 1,583,197 gallons from Liverpool, 593,745 gallons from Bristol, 159,716 gallons from Hull, 92,592 gallons from Newcastle, and 1,320,985 gallons from other bonding ports. Of the 11,765,907 gallons of wine delivered from warehouse in London, the following are the quantities, in gallons, imported from different countries:—From British possessions in South Africa, 21,061; from other British possessions, 23,733; from Holland, 261,876; France, 2,243,721; Portugal, 2,312,971; Madeira, 44,004; Spain, 5,196,354; Canaries, 18,404; Italy, Naples, and Sicily, 339,258; other countries, 506,829. The number of gallons mixed in bond and delivered in London was 797,196. At the bonding ports of England there were 11,917,113 gallons of wine in warehouse on the 31st of December, 1866, in addition to which 15,063,018 gallons were received during the year 1867, bringing up the total quantity in warehouse last year to 26,980,131 gallons, of which 15,516,142 gallons, as before stated, were delivered in 1867, leaving 11,463,989 gallons in warehouse in England on the 31st of December, 1867.—*Times*.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

Her Majesty was to have left Windsor Castle for London on Friday morning, but was prevented from doing so by a severe cold. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia left the Castle for Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty has now recovered from her indisposition, and was sufficiently well to go to church on Sunday morning. The new Dean of St. Paul's, Dr. Mansel, preached.

The Queen and the Royal Family will, it is understood, leave Windsor Castle for Osborne about the 15th of December. It is probable that the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia will accompany her Majesty to Osborne, the Queen intending to spend Christmas in the Isle of Wight.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in Copenhagen on Sunday morning, and were met at the railway-station by the King of Denmark.

At Darmstadt Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice) was confined on Wednesday of a Prince.

The first Cabinet council since the commencement of the general election was held on Saturday afternoon. The whole of the Ministers were present with the exception of Sir Stafford Northcote.

Sir Stafford Northcote arrived at Windsor Castle on Saturday, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

The *Gazette* announces the creation of four new baronets—viz., Mr. F. A. Knox-Gore, lieutenant of the county of Sligo; Mr. Smith Child, one of the newly-elected Conservative members for West Staffordshire; Mr. R. J. Harvey, late a Conservative M.P. for the disfranchised borough of Thetford; and Mr. James Walker, of Sand Hutton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. The Queen has also conferred baronetcies on Mr. Humphery, of Penton Lodge, near Andover; and on Mr. Buckley, M.P., of Mawddwy, in the county of Merioneth.

Her Majesty has signified her intention of conferring the honour of knighthood upon Lieut.-Colonel Firth, of Heckmondwike, and Mr. Louis Mallett, C.B., assistant secretary of the Board of Trade.

Viscount Gormanston has been raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom by title of Baron Gormanston, of Whitewood, in the county of Meath. The *Morning Herald* says it has reason to believe that no other peerages will be created.

The Queen of Holland left London on Wednesday, on her return to Holland *via* Calais.

The Queen on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, has granted a pension of 100*l.* a year to Mr. John Finlay Neilson, in consideration of his diligent services as a Parliamentary reporter. Also a pension of 100*l.* per annum to the well-known authoress, Mrs. S. C. Hall, in consideration of her long and useful literary services.

It is in contemplation, to commemorate the Conservative victories in Lancashire, to hold a grand banquet in one of the leading towns in the county, to which Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli, and the chief members of the Conservative party will be invited.

The magnificent tomb-house at Frogmore, known as the Royal Mausoleum, having been nearly completed, arrangements were made in the early part of the week for the removal of the remains of Prince Consort from the temporary tomb in which they were first deposited, to the granite sarcophagus in the central chamber beneath the dome. For nearly six years architects, sculptors, painters, and decorators have been busily engaged upon this splendid mausoleum, upon which all that is beautiful in the arts has been lavished.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer a peerage on Mrs. Disraeli, under the title of Viscountess Beaconsfield, of Beaconsfield, in the county of Bucks. The *Post*, in making the announcement, says:—"It is no secret that in the bestowal of such rewards the receiver is previously consulted, and we may therefore presume, without infringing the limits of conventional propriety, that Mr. Disraeli has declined a peerage, preferring to battle for fame and power in that great arena of the Commons where his past triumphs have been achieved, and where future victories may yet loom before his vision." The *Globe* remarks: "That the sense of duty has impelled Mr. Disraeli to decline the offer of a peerage, which has, of course, been made to him, is sufficiently obvious, and his decision lays the nation under a fresh obligation. The acceptance of a coronet for Mrs. Disraeli would seem to indicate a final resolve on the part of the Premier to complete his public career as he commenced it—Mr. Disraeli."

The *London Gazette* contains the list of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report on the sanitary laws for towns, villages, and rural districts in Great Britain and Ireland, so far as these laws apply to sewerage, drainage, water supply, the removal of refuse, the prevention of overcrowding, and other conditions conducive to the public health. The Commissioners are Lord Northbrook, the Earl of Romsey, Lord Elcho, Mr. C. B. Adderley, Mr. H. A. Bruce, Sir T. Watson, Bart.; Sir Charles Lanyon, Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Ewart, R.E.; Mr. J. R. McClean, C.E.; Mr. G. Clive, Mr. F. S. Powell, Mr. A. S. Ayrton, Mr. R. S. Aytoun, Mr. B. Shaw, Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. J. Paget, F.R.C.S.; Mr. H. W. Ramsey, Dr. H. W. Acland, Dr. R. Christison, Dr. W. Stokes, and Dr. S. H. Clerk.

Mr. Gladstone has returned to Hawarden Castle.

Lord Stanley has written to Principal Barclay to accept the Lord Rectorship of the University of Glasgow.

A negro, after gazing at the Chinese, exclaimed, "If de white folk is dark as dat out dare, I wonder what is de colour of de niggers?"



## Cleanings.

The Dublin *Nation* proposes that Lancashire shall in future be called Murphyshire.

Sir Richard Mayne has withdrawn his order against the dogs of the metropolis.

Among the evergreens laid upon Bossini's coffin was a sprig cut some years since by the poet Mery from the laurel which grows over Virgil's tomb.

An English vessel in the Atlantic lately passed through upwards of 200 large icebergs, some from 300 to 600 feet high and of great length. Two of them were from five to six miles in length.

A friend meeting on Change Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Cotton, the unsuccessful candidate for Southwark, the day after the election, said to him on the spur of the moment, "You are Cotton to-day, but you were worried yesterday."

Lord Elcho explained on the hustings why he took refuge in the "Cave of Adullam." The "Earl of Wemyss" (the title of the Charteris family), means in old Scotch, "The Earl of the Caves"; therefore, added the jaunty candidate, "You see that in going into the cave I was only following my own natural hereditary instincts."

AN INTELLIGENT ELECTOR.—During the late North Norfolk election the following dialogue occurred at the Ormesby polling-booth:—Poll clerk to elector: "Who do you vote for?" Elector: "Wall, I don't kna." Hoo's cum forced?" Poll clerk: "Wodehouse and Gurdon; Lacon and Walpole." Elector: "Wall, I shall vote for Wadhwa and Gurdon, as they cum fust."

A GOOD TROUT STREAM.—"That's a favourite stream for trout, friend," observed a piscatorial acquaintance the other day to a genuine sprig of the Emerald Isle, who was whipping away with great vigour at a well-known subscription pool. "Faith, and it must be that same, sure enough," replied Pat, "for not one of 'em will stir out of it."

A PRACTICAL COMMENT ON ELECTION PRACTICES.—On Saturday night last, three working men who were on their way towards the upper part of Little Horton were overheard in their conversation somewhat to the following effect:—"What! an' wor Does thear tew?" "Aye, he wor an' all; an' a rare tuck ast we hed!" "Wah! it's just like me. Ah wor allus behind someway, bud if iver there's another election stir i' my time, a'll be in at t' feast chuse whether ah be in at t' fray or nut. A'll nut vocat for nowt agean."—*Bradford Observer*.

A DISAGREEABLE COMPLIMENT.—A correspondent of the *Pasama Star* reports an incident which occurred at a ball in Wellington, New Zealand. The "elite only," says the writer, were present. Among the *élites*, however, was Mete Kingi, one of the Maori representatives, who is described as a savage who cannot speak English. He "moved" about scarcely speaking, but at last, seeing a lady with very fine arms which were bare a little above the elbow, he went up to her and, pointing to her arm said, "Kaipai, kaipai, fat" (good, good, fat), at the same time smacking his lips.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—BAD HEALTH MADE GOOD.—Thousands have died during the last two months in excess of the average, because they had neglected to purify the blood after the hot summer. Every invalid should be acquainted with the virtues of Holloway's inestimable Pills; their purifying, regulating, strengthening, and aperient qualities should be tried by all persons in a delicate or precarious state of health. These Pills expel all noxious humours from the system, improve the appetite, amend the digestion, promote the secretion of healthy bile, and regulate the bowels. Holloway's Pills act admirably as a tonic to frames whose nerves have been shaken by protracted indisposition, or whose brains have been overwrought by study, or depressed by excessive indulgence.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

JONES.—November 22, at Portsmouth, the wife of the Rev. William Jones, of a daughter.

GALE.—November 24, at Loughborough, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Gale, of a daughter.

MARSH.—November 29, at Bitterne, Southampton, the wife of the Rev. Septimus Marsh, B.A., of a daughter.

EVANS.—November 29, at 6, Banbury-road, South Hackney, the wife of the Rev. G. D. Evans, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

GRAY—HUNT.—November 19, at Great George-street Chapel, Liverpool. Mr. John C. Gray, to Louisa Catherine, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Hunt, of Liverpool.

TURNER—THOMSON.—November 30, at the Congregational church, Leominster, by the Rev. P. Thomson, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. Radford Thomson, M.A. (father and brother of the bride), J. R. Turner, of Redlands, Bristol, to Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. P. Thomson, M.A.

STOKOE—CAMP.—November 22, at Rusholme-road Independent Chapel, J. B. Stokoe, M.D., of Strathallan Park, Douglas, Isle of Man, to Sarah Jane, only daughter of Mr. J. Camp, Irwell Hall, Manchester.

MOORE—STURGE.—November 26, at Wellington-square Chapel, Hastings, by the Rev. Dr. Steane, assisted by the Rev. W. Barker, Daniel Moore, M.D., of Hastings, to Henrietta, younger daughter of the late Henry Sturge, Esq., of Bewdley, Worcestershire.

FENN—BUTLER.—November 26, at Ipswich, by the Rev. John Cox, Robert Fenn, solicitor, Newmarket, to Lavinia, eldest daughter of the late Isaac Butler, of Worcester. No cards.

CURE—ACKROYD.—November 28, at Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. R. Campbell, Mr. John Thomas Cure, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Ackroyd, both of Bradford.

## DEATHS.

BARFF.—September 9, at Sydney, after a lingering illness, John Rudolph, aged twenty-two, eldest son of the late Rev. John Barff, of the London Missionary Society. Friends will please accept this intimation.

SMALL.—October 9, at Victoria, Hong-Kong, Anne, for thirty-eight years the beloved wife of the Honourable John Small, Chief Justice of that colony.

MATHER.—November 21, at 40, Wigmore-street, the Rev. Joseph Mather, eldest son of the Rev. James Mather, of Clapton. His end was peace. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

TOMKINS.—November 24, in London, in his eighteenth year, of inflammation of the brain, Howard Parsons, elder son of M. Thomas Tomkins, of Aberystwyth.

ARNOLD.—November 22, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, Thomas, son of Mr. Arnold, Esq., aged sixteen.

FOWLER.—November 19, at the Long Row, Nottingham, Alderman Smith Fowler, aged seventy-two, for some years deacon of the church in Friar-lane.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 25.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ....	£32,137,355	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,984,909
		Gold Coin & Bullion	17,137,355
	£32,137,355		£32,137,355

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (inc. dead weight annuity)	£15,074,874
Reserve .....	8,094,533	Other Securities ..	16,682,170
Public Deposits ..	5,437,598	Notes .....	8,894,100
Other Deposits ..	18,103,008	Gold & Silver Coin	1,119,382
Seven Day and other Bills .....	573,289		
	£41,760,436		£41,760,436

Nov. 25, 1868.

GEORGE FORBES, Chief Cashier.

## Markets.

## CORN EXCHANGE, London, Monday, Nov. 30.

There was a small supply of English wheat to this morning's market, which sold very slowly at the reduced rates of this day's night. Very little business transpired in foreign wheat, which we quote nominally unaltered. Barley of best descriptions is, per qr. lower. Grinding qualities difficult to move at former prices. Beans and Peas unaltered. Of oats the arrivals from abroad are fair, and some quantity has found its way up from Ireland. The trade for this article remains quiet, holders being firm in their demands. To press sales rather lower prices would require to be taken.

## CURRENT PRICES.

Per Qr.		Per Qr.	
WHEAT—	£ s.	WHEAT—	£ s.
Essex and Kent, red, old ..	— to —	FRAS—	
Ditto new ..	48 50	Grey .. ..	44 to 46
White, old ..	— —	Maple .. ..	46 48
" new ..	53 55	White .. ..	44 47
Foreign red ..	48 51	Bollers .. ..	44 47
" white ..	54 56	Foreign, white ..	44 46
		RYE .. ..	40 42
BARLEY—		OATS—	
English malting ..	85 87	English feed ..	38 34
Chevalier .. ..	45 50	" potatoes ..	32 36
Distilling .. ..	41 44	Scotch feed ..	— —
Foreign .. ..	36 39	" potatoes ..	— —
MALT—		Irish black ..	24 26
Pale .. ..	— —	" white .. ..	24 27
Chevalier .. ..	— —	Foreign feed ..	36 38
Brown .. ..	52 58		
BEANS—		FLOUR—	
Ticks .. ..	44 45	Town made ..	48 47
Harrow .. ..	45 47	Country Marks ..	87 88
Small .. ..	— —	Norfolk & Suffolk	82 83
Egyptian .. ..	41 43		

BREAD.—LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8½d.; household ditto, 5½d. to 7d.

## METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 30.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 3,517 head. In the corresponding period in 1867 we received 11,533; in 1866, 9,373; in 1865, 15,837; and in 1864, 12,233 head. There were moderate supplies of foreign stock on sale at this morning's market, in fair average condition. The demand ruled fairly active for all qualities, and last week's prices were well maintained. The show of beasts from our own grazing districts was fairly extensive, and a slight improvement was noticeable in the quality of the stock. There was no important feature in the trade, although really choice animals realised, in some instances, rather more money—say, 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 1,710 shorthorns, &c.; about 380 of various breeds from other parts of England; 285 excellent Scots and crosses from Scotland; and about 150 beasts from Ireland. The number of sheep in the pens was rather short, and, with a better feeling in the trade and a slightly increased demand, the quotations advanced 2d. per 8lbs. The condition of the animal was, on the whole, better than for some time past. Best downs and half-breeds realised 5s. 3d. per 8lbs. There was a fair inquiry for prime small calves, and prices ruled firm. Pigs were without change in value, but the trade ruled very dull.

## Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts.	2 to 3	6	Prime Southdown	4 to 5	2
Second quality	3 8	4 4	Lambs	0 0	0 0
Prime large oxen	4 6	5 2	Lge. coarse calves	3 6	4 6
Prime Scots, &c.	5 4	5 6	Prime small	4 6	5 6
Coarse inf. sheep	3 0	3 6	Large hogs	3 6	3 10
Second quality	3 8	4 2	Neat-sm. porkers	3 10	4 6
Pr. coarse woolled	4 4	4 8			

Suckling calves, 20s. to 25s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 25s. each.

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 30.

These markets have been largely supplied with all descriptions of meat, but the demand, on the whole, has ruled active, and our quotations have been well supported. The imports into London last week consisted of 414 packages from Hamburg, 68 from Harlingen, and 2 from Rotterdam.

## Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inf. beef	3 0	3 4	Inf. mutton	3 2	3 6
Middling ditto	3 6	3 10	Middling ditto	3 8	4 0
Prime large do.	4 0	4 4	Prime ditto	4 2	4 6
Do. small do.	4 6	4 8	Veal	3 8	4 10
Large pork	3 2	3 10	Small pork	4 0	4 8

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, London, Saturday, Nov. 28.—Business remains very stationary. American New Town pippins, foreign melons, Almeida grapes, oranges, coals and ribbits are abundant. The potato trade is dull, except for best samples. Flowers, as last week, chiefly consist of orchids, asters, pelargoniums, fuchsias, mignonette, and roses.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, Nov. 30.—Our market exhibits more firmness, the demand, arising from important purchases, being of a speculative character, which have imparted firmness generally, and caused an advance of 2s. to 4s. in medium qualities; other descriptions fully maintaining recent values. Continental markets are reported firm, with a slight advance in the price of Belgians and Bavarians. New York advices to the 15th instant report a decline in quotations owing to holders pressing their stock on the market, but it is not expected that the depression will prove more than temporary, fine samples being by no means plentiful. Mid and East Kent, 31. 10s., 31. 10s.; World of Kent, 31. 10s., 31. 10s.; Sussex, 31. 10s., 31. 10s.; Farnham, 31. 10s., 31. 10s.; Country, 31. 10s., 31. 10s.; Bavarians, 31. 10s., 31. 10s.; Belgians, 31. 10s., 31. 10s.; Yearlings, 31. 10s., 31. 10s.; 4s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week consisted of 1,184 bales from Antwerp, 403 Boulogne, 9 Bremen, 78 Calais, 177 Dordt, 630 Dunkirk, 479 Hamburg, 578 New York, 50 Ostend, and 391 bales from Rotterdam.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Nov. 30.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 373 firkins butter, and 2,853 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 22,548 casks, &c., butter, and 683 bales bacon. The transactions in the Irish butter market was very limited during the week; prices unchanged. Foreign butter having arrived in larger quantities sold slowly, at a further decline of about 2s. to 4s. per cwt. The bacon market ruled dull during the week, and prices of Irish declined about 2s. per cwt.; Hamburg in small supply, and prices supported.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFELDS.—Monday, Nov. 30.—Liberal supplies of potatoes, of indifferent qualities are on sale at these markets. The trade has continued quiet at about low rates. The import into London last week consisted of 1,735 sacks, 5,645 bags, Antwerp; 258 bags, 66 sacks, 100 casks, Boulogne; 2,44 sacks, 238 tons, Dunkirk; 73 bags, Ostend; 3,667 bags, 4 casks, 34 baskets, Rotterdam; 315 tons, 532 packages, Brussels; 174 packages Bremen; 117 packages, 565 sacks, Dordt; 4 barrels Hamburg; and 54 tons Havre. English Regents 60s. to 130s. per ton, Scotch Regents 60s. to 120s. ditto, and French 40s. to 50s. ditto.

SEED, Monday, Nov. 30.—Fine English red cloverseed comes out very slowly and commands high prices. Choice Belgian is the highest among foreign qualities, German follows, and then French. More inquiry is now being made for the best sorts. In Trefoils not much passing, and prices were unchanged. Foreign spring tares were held for as much money.

WOOL, Monday, Nov. 30.—There has been a steady inquiry for bright-haired wools, and the quotations have been firmly supported. Downs remain quiet and unchanged. Stocks are still large, and during the progress of the colonial wool sales we cannot look for any great increase in the demand. That there is a better feeling in the manufacturing districts is evident from the advance which has taken place in the value of colonial produce, and the activity of the biddings at the present sales.

OIL, Monday, Nov. 30.—Linedseed is dull, and drooping. For rape oil the market continues firm. Olive and cocconut oils are weaker, and palm is dull of sale. Petroleum and turpentine have been in request.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 30.—The market is quiet. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 51s. per cwt.; Town Tallow, 48s. 9d. net cash.

COAL, Monday, Nov. 30.—Market heavy, with little business doing. Wallsend Huttons, 10s.; Haswell 10s.; Braddys Huttons 10s.; Hutton Lyons 10s. 3d.; Tees 10s. 3d.; Turn-stall, 10s. 6d.; Garforth, 10s.; Holywell Main 10s. 6d.; West Wylam 10s.; Hartleys, 10s. 6d. Ships fresh arrived, 39; ships left from last day, 37—total, 66. Ships at sea, 25.

## Advertisements.

## ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY.

The FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held in SQUARE CHURCH, HALIFAX, on THURSDAY, Dec. 10th, when the Annual Report will be read, and the Committee and Officers chosen for the ensuing year.

Chair to be taken at Seven.

JOHN CROSSLEY, Chairman.  
J. C. GALLAWAY, Secretary.

118, London-wall, E.C.

## THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH and the TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The Committee of the NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE have pleasure in announcing that a

## SPECIAL PUBLIC MEETING

Will be held in EXETER HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, 8th December, 1868, to be addressed by the following Ministers:—

The Ven. Archdeacon SANDFORD, B.D.  
The Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL, M.A., Ex-President of the Baptist Union.

Rev. NEWMAN HALL, LL.B., Ex-President of the Congregational Union.

Rev. SAMUEL ROMILLY HALL, President of the Wesleyan Conference.

Rev. WILLIAM LISTER, President of the Primitive Methodist Conference.

Rev. MARMADUKE MILLER, President of the United Methodist Free Church Conference.

Rev. T. P. OLIVER, President of the Bible Christian Conference.

Rev. JAMES TOWERS, Moderator of the English Synod of the United Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL BOWLY, Esq., President of the League, will preside.

Doors open at Half-past Five. Chair to be taken at Half-past Six p.m.

Free Admission to Back Seats and Western Gallery.

Tickets for Reserved Seats, One Shilling each, may be obtained at the Offices of the League, 337, Strand, London.

ROBERT RAE, Secretary.

## DRAPERY.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN,

Five or Seven Years' Experience. None need apply without having business tact and judgment in serving, and good stockkeepers. Send carte, age, salary, and how long in last situation. Cartwright's, Lymington, Hants.



**AN EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.**—New Lecture, by J. L. King, Esq., daily at 2, and Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Evenings at 7.30. "On Earthquakes and Volcanoes," with magnificent pictorial illustrations; and the New Electric Organ, by Herr Schalkenbach. "La Belle France and the Maid of Orleans," daily at 4 and 9, by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Oote. Professor Pepper's New Lecture on "The Last Solar Eclipse."—An old German Story, of alleged Spiritual Visitations, entitled "The Spectre Barber;" with Marvellous Effects.—At the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

**JANUARY 3-10, 1869. — WEEK OF UNITED PRAYER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.**—Christians are earnestly invited to promote the holding of United Prayer Meetings in their neighbourhoods. The Circular invitations, containing suggested topics for daily prayer, may be had on application to the Secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance, 7, Adam-street, Strand, London.

**TO CITY GENTLEMEN.**—To LET, FURNISHED, a BEDROOM and SITTING-ROOM, eight minutes' walk from the Crystal Palace Station. Delightfully situated; good garden; well recommended. Terms, 18s. per week. A. C., 4, Carlton Villas, Fox-lane, Upper Norwood, Surrey.

**REQUIRED, by a CERTIFICATED TEACHER, at Christmas, a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a Boys' British School.** For particulars, address, The Master, British Schools, Bratton, Wilts.

**ARGYLL COLLEGE, 52, NOTTING HILL SQUARE, LONDON, W.**  
PRINCIPAL, Mr. C. SUTTON (Son of the late Rev. T. Sutton, Cottenham, Cambridge), assisted by Six Masters of high character and attainments in the profession.  
The COLLEGE, situated in one of the best suburbs of London, consists of a select class of Gentlemen's Sons, Resident and Non-Resident. Pupils from the country realise Home comforts.  
High Classics and Mathematics are combined with French and German, a Sound English Education, Natural Science, &c. Students are prepared for any of the Public Examinations.  
Prospectus on application.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.** Thirty Vacancies are declared for the January election. Candidates between seven and eleven years of age, from any part of the kingdom, are eligible, and should be nominated directly. Forms to fill up can be had on application.  
JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.  
Office, 56, Ludgate-hill.

**LANDSOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.**  
EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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French and Italian . . . . . Mons. C. C. Caillat.  
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Music and Singing . . . . . J. Saville Stone, Esq., Associate, Royal Academy.  
Drawing and Painting . . . . . Mr. J. Hoch.  
Dancing and Callisthenics . . . . . Mr. C. Smart.  
Chemistry . . . . . Dr. Albert J. Bernays, Professor of Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, London.  
Arithmetic . . . . . Mr. J. Hepworth.

The above branches of education are taught exclusively by the masters assigned to them. The general English education is under the immediate direction of the Principals and a competent staff of Governesses.

References to parents of pupils, and others, if required.

**HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL, Thame, near Oxford,** has been conducted by Mr. MARSH for upwards of 25 years. It is a practical commercial school, giving more than ordinary attention to subjects required in business. In 1851 the pupils prepared for the Queen's Penmanship, Joseph Elliott, Esq., of Birmingham, the only specimens of penmanship which were received in the world's Exhibition. During the Exhibition of 1863 the pupils showed the best specimens of bookkeeping, commercial correspondence, and drawing, in the Crystal Palace. This School has been enlarged four times during the above period, and new premises are now being built, consisting of large school room, six class-rooms, bath-room, dining-hall, and dormitories. Mr. Marsh is assisted by six resident masters and two lady assistants. Prospectuses, with full particulars, on application.

**SCHOLASTIC or PROFESSIONAL.**—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, aged 18, who has passed the Cambridge and Oxford Senior Local Examinations, and taken a full Government Certificate in Drawing, and has been accustomed to Tuition, a SITUATION in a first-class Dissenters' School, where he will have opportunities of further improvement; or in a Profession in which he can work his way upwards. Address, F. M., 30, Colvestone-crescent, West Hackney, N.E.

**HENGISTBURY HOUSE, CHRISTCHURCH.**—The Rev. Joseph Fletcher and Mrs. Fletcher, having a larger house than they require, are desirous of receiving into their family a Christian lady or gentleman, or married couple, to reside and board on moderate terms. The situation (on the South Coast, not far from the sea), is pleasant; the air pure and bracing; the garden and grounds are extensive and retired, yet near the town, and the society is cheerful. For further particulars apply to the above address.

**ALEXANDRA BOARDING SCHOOL, TOTTEN, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON.**

Conducted by Miss SHERRATT, assisted by English Teachers, a French Resident Governess, and Professors for Writing, Arithmetic, and the Accomplishments. Terms Moderate. Special advantages for the Daughters of Ministers. References—Rev. H. H. Carlisle, LL.D., Southampton; Rev. W. Heaton, Shirley, Hants; and the parents of pupils residing in London, Luton, Southampton, Salisbury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, &c., &c.

**BERRYLAND HOUSE, SURBITON, S.W.**—The MISSES MACKENNAL beg to announce that they intend opening after Christmas a SCHOOL in Surbiton for YOUNG LADIES. They have taken a pleasant and healthy situated house, with spacious well-aired rooms. They will be happy to forward prospectuses on application.

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This Company has completed its twenty-first year. It was formed in 1847 on the Mutual principle—a plan which, dispensing with Shareholders, secures to the assured themselves the whole of the profits that may be realised.  
During the twenty-one years the Company has issued 17,397 Policies, assuring an aggregate sum of £3,900,070. It has 11,073 Policies now in force, amounting to £2,541,021.  
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It has accumulated a Fund, arising solely from premiums and the interest thereon, of £389,437 4s. 9d., and it has a growing annual income, amounting at the present time to £90,906 3s. 8d.  
Prospectuses and all needful information may be obtained on application to  
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Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

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Instant relief to tightness and oppression of the Chest by using  
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See MEDICAL TIMES and GAZETTE, May 27th, 1867, and BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, May 10th, 1868.  
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Harding, T. .... 112, Walworth-road, S.  
Harrod, O. D. .... 105, Brompton-road, S.W.  
Hill, W. B. .... 262, Pentonville-road, N.  
Mims, T. .... 2, Green-street, Kentish Town, N.W.  
Porey, H. .... 20, Red Lion-street, Holborn, W.C.  
Taylor and Co. .... 7, Tabernacle-square, E.C.  
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